





## HOME NEWS

## White Paper on public expenditure

## Protection of benefits against inflation to be continued

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

The Government has used the new White Paper on public expenditure to announce two important social policy decisions.

First, it will not bow to pressure to stop protecting social security benefits against inflation. Secondly, it will make more money available for health and social services if population projections, particularly over elderly people and children, prove correct.

The decision on social security comes after mounting pressure to stop short-term benefits, particularly unemployment benefits, rising in line with inflation. MPs have argued that such protection is unfair to wage earners who have no similar protection under the pay policy.

But benefits were at a low level compared with wages when inflation-proofing was introduced two years ago, and an unemployed family with two children under five would still be entitled to benefit of less than two thirds of the average wage.

The White Paper makes it clear that the Government has not been swayed by arguments about the relative spending power of people in and out of work. The projection of the cost of the social security budget until 1980-81 is based on the assumption that benefits will continue to rise in line with inflation.

The White Paper says that the rates of benefit will increase in the light of the Government's commitment to raising pensions and other long-term benefits in line with prices or earnings, whichever rise most, and the main short-term benefits in line with prices.

The commitment, embodied in the Social Security Act 1973, is intended to preserve the value of short-term benefits and allow pensions and other long-term benefits to grow in real terms. Unlike social security, health and

social services have previously been subject to precise limits on growth of expenditure.

The decision to allow them more money if necessary has been taken because it is clear that some costs will rise inevitably and some flexibility is needed if standards are to be maintained.

The limit on personal social services for 1976-77 has been overtaken and may even reach the level planned for the next year. That has been caused by unavoidable increases in costs of residential and day care services, but the Government is taking steps to prevent that from distorting expenditure plans again.

For each of the next two years £6m will be transferred from capital to current expenditure and £9m from 1979-80 onwards. That will give a small margin for increased current expenditure next year, but it will also mean that fewer new residential and day care projects can be built. That in turn will reduce the future running costs caused by capital projects.

The Government is waiting for new population projections to be made in the autumn before deciding firm plans for the health services. Present projections predict an upturn in the birth rate, which has been falling since the mid-1960s.

## Transport

The figures for transport expenditure are almost wholly tentative, since a separate transport White Paper is expected in May, based on the policy review published last year (see Planning Reporter writes). That is expected to give a much clearer idea of the likely future balance between investment in roads and in public transport, and the Government's attitude to subsidies, particularly to British Rail.

The tables of capital expenditure by the nationalised industries in 1976-77 and 1977-78 show the dominant dependence

of British Rail on government grants. In addition, about £300m is provisionally allocated from central funds for passenger subsidies.

Short-term cuts fall mainly, as expected, on road building. Trunk road and local road programmes are each reduced by about £100m in the coming financial year.

## Education

There will be no increase in the total number of academic staff employed in universities, further education institutions and teacher training colleges in 1977-78.

According to figures on education expenditure published in the White Paper (David Dickson writes).

The higher and further education sector will also be required to make more intensive use of other resources, and will be subject to continuing severe restrictions on capital expenditure.

Nor does the further outlook seem much brighter. The White Paper estimates that current and capital expenditure on higher education will increase to £2,118m by 1980-81, an increase of only 3.7 per cent on the figure of £2,041m for 1976-77.

Total expenditure for 1977-78 will be £1,990m, a decrease of 2.3 per cent on the figure for the present year. The reduction in current expenditure will be 1 per cent, and in capital expenditure 19.4 per cent.

The White Paper says that pupil numbers in primary and secondary schools are expected to fall by nearly 700,000 between 1976 and 1981, and that the decline in primary numbers already under way will accelerate.

Secondary pupil numbers are expected to fall after reaching a peak in 1978-79. However, the rising trend for pupils voluntarily to pursue their education beyond the minimum leaving age, which is increasing more rapidly than pre-

dicted, is expected to continue.

Capital expenditure on school building will continue to provide for new school places required as a result of the movement of population and should make possible modest programmes for the construction of special schools and for the repair of very poor school premises.

In England and Wales provision has been made for staffing sufficient to maintain 1976-77 standards, and from 1977-78 for the gradual expansion of in-service training and beginning of induction training for newly trained teachers.

## Law and order

A decline in the conditions of prison life and the state of prison establishments is fore-

shadowed. Based on the assumption that the prison population of England, Wales and Scotland will be 48,100 by 1980-81, the forecast provides for the completion of present prison projects, producing 4,750 more places (Marcel Berlins writes).

From 1977-78, however, capital expenditure will decline sharply, from £41m in 1977-78 to £20m in 1980-81. Probation and after-care services will also suffer. Although some increase in staff and extension of projects such as community service schemes are envisaged, the rate of growth will be much smaller than forecast last year. Probation and bail hostels, and day training schemes, are among other victims.

In one of its few optimistic passages, the White Paper shows that police recruitment has grown faster than was expected. The revised forecast for police strength in March, 1980, is more than 127,000, an increase of nearly 3,000 over the figure estimated in a White Paper last year, although still below the authorised establishment of 130,150.

Civilian staff, including traffic wardens, will, however, be reduced from about 49,000 to 42,000 in 1980.

New magistrates' courts under construction will be completed, but from 1977-78 only essential minor works will be approved. In 1980-81, a very small resumption of new work may be possible.

Because of the increased expenditure on higher courts necessitated by the rise in both civil and criminal cases, approved building programmes will have to be postponed.

## Housing

The most striking feature of the projected housing expenditure for the next two years is a sharp decline in local authority investment (more than 16 per cent), and an increase in subsidies of more than 10 per cent (John Young writes).

The figures would appear to confirm the widely expressed view that the rising burden of subsidies is seriously eating into the resources available for new construction and renovation.

Projected expenditure on new council house building, for example, drop from £1,293m in 1976-77 to £1,036m in 1978-79.

The official explanation is that local authorities were found to be heavily overspending on building programmes in the middle of last year, and that the latest figures merely represent the tightening of controls announced in July.

Housing construction in areas of acute stress, mainly in the larger cities, will not be restricted, it is emphasized, although councils elsewhere may find it generally more difficult to obtain government loan sanction.

The White Paper points out that the higher figure for subsidies is mainly because of prospective increases in loan charges, which represent on average about two thirds of total revenue expenditure, it also suggests that the continuing sharp reduction in local authority mortgage lending (£116m in 1977-78, compared with £737m in 1974-75) will be

at least partly offset by building societies.

From 1979 onwards the Government expects a rise in housing investment, but no details are provided, partly because councils have been promised a single capital allocation, with freedom to determine spending priorities, and partly because the future pattern of expenditure is likely to be determined by the outcome of the Government's housing review.

## The arts

A reduction of more than £2m in spending on the arts over the next two years is forecast in last year's expenditure White Paper, has been averted. Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, announced yesterday (Kenneth Gosling writes).

Had the cuts been made, he said, it would have meant the closure of one of the main arts institutions or something very near it.

As it is, in spite of "some pretty savage cuts in capital expenditure", the present level of spending will be maintained to take account of inflation. That means that Arts Council grants, to be announced next month, will probably go up by something like £3m for 1977-78, lifting the total to about £24m.

Projected expenditure on museums and galleries, set out in volume two of the Government's expenditure plans, shows a small built-in increase.

Lord Donaldson explained that the three capital expenditure cuts made in the past year were accepted as a matter of policy.

It would be possible in 1977-78 to finish the extension to the Tate Gallery, the building of new galleries at the British Museum and Science Museum, representing a £6m investment, and to start work on the extension of the Victoria and Albert Museum at a cost of £1,500,000.

Mr Foot said that the article, published in *Socialist Worker* on February 15, 1975, under the heading "Spain, Fly Me, Fly Me Clive" was "a satire, skit, lampoon, parody or spoof".

"No one reading the article would believe that Clive had become an air hostess and a courier around General Franco's prisons, or that he could take a sadistic and ghoulish pleasure in watching the torturing of Spanish socialists," he added.

He was giving evidence in defence to a libel action brought by Mr Jenkins, general secretary, and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS). The action is against Mr Foot, *Socialist Worker* Printers and Publishers Ltd, and S. W. Little Printers Ltd, all of Bethnal Green, London.

Mr Jenkins and the union claim that the article implied that they condoned and approved of General Franco's fascist regime.

The defendants deny libel. They claim that the article was fair comment written without malice.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Correction

YKK fasteners, described in the Special Report on Runcorn, is not the "only wholly owned Japanese company in Britain". It is one of a number of such companies.

## Commander guilty of only one charge

Lieutenant-Commander Peter Paget, the Royal Naval Reserve commander of the minesweeper *Fittletown*, which sank last September with the loss of 12 lives after colliding with the frigate *Mermaid* in the North Sea, was last night found guilty of one charge of negligence. He was sentenced to be reprimanded, the lightest penalty possible.

A court martial at Portsmouth found Commander Paget, aged 44, not guilty of three other charges of negligence, including the most serious one of allowing his ship to be lost.

Commander Paget, who works in a London shipping office, was found guilty of his negligence in failing to reduce speed drastically and then alter away in small steps to extricate the *Fittletown* from a dangerous position close alongside the *Mermaid*.

After the hearing, whose findings have to be confirmed, Commander Paget said that he would continue to serve in the Royal Naval Reserve. "It is, and always has been, a great part of my life," he said.

And he added that he would continue to support the fund

that was set up for the benefit of the six widows and orphans of the men lost in the disaster. He said: "The stands at the moment are under £50,000."

The court martial had 1 evidence in mitigation, deciding his sentence. His commanding officer, Captain Rodney Ransom, RNR, Commander Paget had been commanding officer for 1 and a half years before collision. A month before he had been commended by Admiralty for the way he controlled a seven-vessel sea for a yacht that had been down at sea.

The loss of the *Fittletown*, the worst naval reserve disaster since the war, last night, Ministry of Defence said, evidence given to any court martial was inevitably in its favour. During the hearing, the comparison was made between standards expected of reserve and their full-time naval reservists. Reserve ships and general shore training and attached to a ship for two years for training at sea, and 40 two-hour periods drill and up to 14 days continuous training a year.

## Article on union chief 'a satire'

Mr Paul Foot, former editor of the *Socialist Worker*, said in the High Court yesterday that a newspaper article about Mr Clive Jenkins and his union's cheap Spanish holidays for members was "a weapon of anger".

A number of the union's members had been angered at the decision to provide holiday on social security abuse that had forwarded for investigation.

Mr Orme, Minister of Social Security, had brot confidence in a way totally contrary to accepted parliamentary practice, Mr Orme said. It was an arrogant abuse of the bureaucracy of the rights of backbench MP.

"More important, it is abuse of ordinary men, women who have the constitutional right to expect that their representatives in Parliament respect their confidence."

"It is ironic that I, who was early in my campaign to stop abuse that I, as an MP, could not discuss such matters with civil servants because the were prohibited under the Official Secrets Act."

A selection of the letters to ward by Mr Orme was shown to me during the week. All had corresponded names and addresses, and by Mr Orme before he sent them to Mr Orme. The fact that the correspondence was not identified any people whom suspicion was thrown most of whom, investigation showed, were not abusing social security.

He was giving evidence in defence to a libel action brought by Mr Jenkins, general secretary, and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS). The action is against Mr Foot, *Socialist Worker* Printers and Publishers Ltd, and S. W. Little Printers Ltd, all of Bethnal Green, London.

Mr Jenkins and the union claim that the article implied that they condoned and approved of General Franco's fascist regime.

The defendants deny libel. They claim that the article was fair comment written without malice.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Correction

YKK fasteners, described in the Special Report on Runcorn, is not the "only wholly owned Japanese company in Britain". It is one of a number of such companies.

## 'Confidence broken' on fraud letter

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Mr Iain Sproat, Conservative MP for Aberdeen, said his constituency party night that the Government "sunk to a new low in the d. Tricks department" by shov

Mr Orme, Minister of Social Security, had brot confidence in a way totally contrary to accepted parliamentary practice, Mr Orme said. It was an arrogant abuse of the bureaucracy of the rights of backbench MP.

"More important, it is abuse of ordinary men, women who have the constitutional right to expect that their representatives in Parliament respect their confidence."

"It is ironic that I, who was early in my campaign to stop abuse that I, as an MP, could not discuss such matters with civil servants because the were prohibited under the Official Secrets Act."

A selection of the letters to ward by Mr Orme was shown to me during the week. All had corresponded names and addresses, and by Mr Orme before he sent them to Mr Orme. The fact that the correspondence was not identified any people whom suspicion was thrown most of whom, investigation showed, were not abusing social security.

He was giving evidence in defence to a libel action brought by Mr Jenkins, general secretary, and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS). The action is against Mr Foot, *Socialist Worker* Printers and Publishers Ltd, and S. W. Little Printers Ltd, all of Bethnal Green, London.

Mr Jenkins and the union claim that the article implied that they condoned and approved of General Franco's fascist regime.

The defendants deny libel. They claim that the article was fair comment written without malice.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Correction

YKK fasteners, described in the Special Report on Runcorn, is not the "only wholly owned Japanese company in Britain". It is one of a number of such companies.

## No increase in pay, Liberals say

By Our Political Staff

The third phase of incomes policy for the United Kingdom should allow no overall increases at all, Mr John Pardon, Liberal Treasury spokesman, said last night in the Isle of Wight. "The norm is now," he said, summing up his thesis, "irresponsible Budget."

Anyone, he said, who was ruthless about Britain's state, rather than partisan, knew that the British economy had been in decline for a long time and that no one government had a monopoly of blame. Nevertheless, he saw a danger that the only kind of Budget that would persuade the TUC negotiators to accept a pay policy would be an irresponsible Budget.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, asked in St. Paul's, London, whether it was worth saving the Labour Party, which between 1974 and 1976 lost its majority in the House of Commons, to become the party of government, the price had been paid of loss of principle.

Mr Steel bleakly saw the Labour Party as a rump of Marxists and state socialists. He called for a break-out from the stalemate of British politics "by setting in motion the political upheaval which Britain so clearly needs."

In Bristol last night Mr Whitelaw, Conservative deputy leader, associated himself firmly with the Conservative backbench motion calling for a new police pay settlement.

Mr Whitelaw, the shadow Home Secretary, said that the Government must face the fact that a number of branches of the Police Federation had voted in favour of getting the right to strike and the proposal would certainly be debated at the federation conference in May. "The Government," he said, "should ponder very seriously what these moves might lead to."

Granted a strike, the police would never be looked on in the same light again; their whole standing and effectiveness would be reduced.

## Cabinet fails to resolve EEC vote dilemma

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Cabinet ministers, faced with an early government commitment to its European partners to hold direct elections for the European Parliament next year, failed to agree at a meeting yesterday how to resolve the party political dilemma involved.

The crude political terms, there are those in the Cabinet who maintain their deep-seated opposition to Britain's membership of the European Community and who will never be satisfied with any solution agreed in Cabinet, and there are the pragmatists who are searching for a way of meeting the commitment without creating an outcry in the Labour Party.

The Prime Minister is among the latter group, although he contemplates with some apprehension the prospect of another constitutional Bill after seeing the disastrous consequences flowing from the commitment to devolution.

Police appeal for witnesses to killing of student

By a Staff Reporter

Detectives hunting the killer of a coloured student who was shot outside a London railway station on Thursday night believe he was the victim of a chance encounter and that there was no motive for his death.

The man, aged 21, from Cameroun, West Africa, was shot in the chest after he had been involved in an argument with two white men outside a restaurant near Paddington station.

The two men disappeared into an underground station and may have escaped through another exit. The student died in hospital.

Police have appealed for witnesses. The description they have of the two men is that one was aged about 18 and the other 20 to 21. The student was more than 6ft 4in tall and "quite distinctive".

## Police appeal for witnesses to killing of student

By a Staff Reporter

Detectives hunting the killer of a coloured student who was shot outside a London railway station on Thursday night believe he was the victim of a chance encounter and that there was no motive for his death.

The man, aged 21, from Cameroun, West Africa, was shot in the chest after he had been involved in an argument with two white men outside a restaurant near Paddington station.

The two men disappeared into an underground station and may have escaped through another exit. The student died in hospital.

Police have appealed for witnesses. The description they have of the two men is that one was aged about 18 and the other 20 to 21. The student was more than 6ft 4in tall and "quite distinctive".

## Torries claim 9pc swing in byelection poll

By Kenneth Gosling

A survey of the state of social research into broadcasting in Britain has disclosed a "growing anxiety" among broadcasters about their responsibility for the alleged adverse effect of broadcasting's casual language on speech and thought and the possible encouragement of emotionality, as opposed to rationality, in the making of political judgments.

Professor Elihu Katz, Professor of Sociology and director of the Communication Institute at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, gave the results of his survey in a BBC lunchtime lecture yesterday. The survey was made at the invitation of the BBC and took 15 months.

He said that the broadcasters with whom he spoke wondered if broadcasting was vulgarising the institutions of their society and its culture. Not all had

asked such questions, but "more than a few" had.

Procedures for monitoring sensitive areas, such as politics, industry, race, and sexual matters, might provide a bulwark against the charge of bias, he said.

"The power of broadcasting is never greater than in a climate of the decline of authority. Some broadcasters fear that this climate breeds an over-concern with playing safe," he said.

But all were agreed, he said, that the rules—the institutional arrangements of a democratic society on the one hand, and the professional rules of broadcasting on the other—could safeguard broadcasting.

"There is a growing awareness," he added, that broadcasting has lost touch with the widening spectrum of views and values, and that many voices go unheard."

## Torries claim 9pc swing in byelection poll

By Kenneth Gosling

A survey of the state of social research into broadcasting in Britain has disclosed a "growing anxiety" among broadcasters about their responsibility for the alleged adverse effect of broadcasting's casual language on speech and thought and the possible encouragement of emotionality, as opposed to rationality, in the making of political judgments.

Professor Elihu Katz, Professor of Sociology and director of the Communication Institute at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, gave the results of his survey in a BBC lunchtime lecture yesterday. The survey was made at the invitation of the BBC and took 15 months.

He said that the broadcasters with whom he spoke wondered if broadcasting was vulgarising the institutions of their society and its culture. Not all had

asked such questions, but "more than a few" had.

Procedures for monitoring sensitive areas, such as politics, industry, race, and sexual matters, might provide a bulwark against the charge of bias, he said.

"The power of broadcasting is never greater than in a climate of the decline of authority. Some broadcasters fear that this climate breeds an over-concern with playing safe," he said.

But all were agreed, he said, that the rules—the institutional arrangements of a democratic society on the one hand, and the professional rules of broadcasting on the other—could safeguard broadcasting.

"There is a growing awareness," he added, that broadcasting has lost touch with the widening spectrum of views and values, and that many voices go unheard."

## Torries claim 9pc swing in byelection poll

By Kenneth Gosling

A survey of the state of social research into broadcasting in Britain has disclosed a "growing anxiety" among broadcasters about their responsibility for the alleged adverse effect of broadcasting's casual language on speech and thought and the possible encouragement of emotionality, as opposed to rationality, in the making of political judgments.

Professor Elihu Katz, Professor of Sociology and director of the Communication Institute at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, gave the results of his survey in a BBC lunchtime lecture yesterday. The survey was made at the invitation of the BBC and took 15 months.

He said that the broadcasters with whom he spoke wondered if broadcasting was vulgarising the institutions of their society and its culture. Not all had

asked such questions, but "more than a few" had.

Procedures for monitoring sensitive areas, such as politics, industry, race, and sexual matters, might provide a bulwark against the charge of bias, he said.

"The power of broadcasting is never greater than in a climate of the decline of authority. Some broadcasters fear that this climate breeds an over-concern with playing safe," he said.

But all were agreed, he said, that the rules—the institutional arrangements of a democratic society on the one hand, and the professional rules of broadcasting on the other—could safeguard broadcasting.

"There is a growing awareness," he added, that broadcasting has lost touch with the widening spectrum of views and values, and that many voices go unheard."

## Torries claim 9pc swing in byelection poll

By Kenneth Gosling

A survey of the state of social research into broadcasting in Britain has disclosed a "growing anxiety" among broadcasters about their responsibility for the alleged adverse effect of broadcasting's casual language on speech and thought and the possible encouragement of emotionality, as opposed to rationality, in the making of political judgments.

Professor Elihu Katz, Professor of Sociology and director of the Communication Institute at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, gave the results of his survey in a BBC lunchtime lecture yesterday. The survey was made at the invitation of the BBC and took 15 months.

He said that the broadcasters with whom he spoke wondered if broadcasting was vulgarising the institutions of their society and its culture. Not all had

asked such questions, but "more than a few" had.

Procedures for monitoring sensitive areas, such as politics, industry, race, and sexual matters, might provide a bulwark against the charge of bias, he said.

"The power of broadcasting is never greater than in a climate of the decline of authority. Some broadcasters fear that this climate breeds an over-concern with playing safe," he said.

But all were agreed, he said, that the rules—the institutional arrangements of a democratic society on the one hand, and the professional rules of broadcasting on the other—could safeguard broadcasting.

"There is a growing awareness," he added, that broadcasting has lost touch with the widening spectrum of views and values, and that many voices go unheard."

## Torries claim 9pc swing in byelection poll

By Kenneth Gosling

A survey of the state of social research into broadcasting in Britain has disclosed a "growing anxiety" among broadcasters about their responsibility for the alleged adverse effect of broadcasting's casual language on speech and thought and the possible encouragement of emotionality, as opposed to rationality, in the making of political judgments.

Professor Elihu Katz, Professor of Sociology and director of the Communication Institute at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, gave the results of his survey in a BBC lunchtime lecture yesterday. The survey was made at the invitation of the BBC and took 15 months.

He said that the broadcasters with whom he spoke wondered if broadcasting was vulgarising the institutions of their society and its culture. Not all had

asked such questions, but "more than a few" had.

Procedures for monitoring sensitive areas, such as politics, industry, race, and sexual matters, might provide a bulwark against the charge of bias, he said.

"The power of broadcasting is never greater than in a climate of the decline of authority. Some broadcasters fear that this climate breeds an over-concern with playing safe," he said.

But all were agreed, he said, that the rules—the institutional arrangements of a democratic society on the one hand, and the professional rules of broadcasting on the other—could safeguard broadcasting.

"There is a growing awareness," he added, that broadcasting has lost touch with the widening spectrum of views and values, and that many voices go unheard."

## Consumers call for food price restraint by EEC







## OVERSEAS

## Zambia and Mozambique leaders call for intensified guerrilla war against Rhodesia

From Nicholas Ashford Lusaka, Feb 25

President Kaunda of Zambia and President Machel of Mozambique ended two days of talks in a Zambian game park today with a call for an intensification of the guerrilla war against Rhodesia.

A brief statement afterwards provided little indication as to the content of the talks which were expected to review plans to unify the two guerrilla groups, Zanu and Zazu, which are fighting in Rhodesia.

The statement said the two presidents noted that the situation was "ripe for an intensification of the armed struggle against the Smith regime". In a clear reference to the Rhodesian Government's latest package of racial reforms, the statement said the action was "tantamount to the last kicks of a dying horse".

Zambia and Mozambique are two of the "front line" states sharing a common border with Rhodesia and are now backing the Patriotic Front led by Mr Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. The Zazu forces are based in Zambia and the Zanu forces in Mozambique.

As expected, the talks, the second in a proposed series of bilateral contacts, also dealt with the construction of roads and other forms of communication between the two countries.

Meanwhile, in Lusaka, a spokesman for Zazu denied reports that 15 boys, part of

the 349 students who fled from the Manama mission school in Rhodesia earlier this month, had been murdered by Zazu commanders for refusing to go to a training camp near Harare.

The spokesman, Mr George Simudika, described the reports as "blatant lies" designed to discredit Zazu and the Patriotic Front. A Zambian police spokesman also denied that any killings had taken place.

This is the second denial in two days that Zazu has had to issue concerning persistent reports of unrest in the camp where most of the students are being sent. It is alleged that some are members of Zanu and are being forced to join Zazu against their will.

Michael Kappe writes from Salisbury: Rhodesians, black and white and of all shades of opinion, have reacted with marked lack of enthusiasm to the extended amendments to the race discrimination laws announced by Mr Smith.

The Rhodesian leader said in Parliament on Thursday that while agricultural land as well as industrial and commercial areas would be opened up to all races, legislation segregating races in licensed premises and private schools would be dropped and there would be improved promotion opportunities for blacks in the security forces and other government departments.

However, some of the reforms, particularly the opening up of white agricultural

land, are resented by Mr Smith's supporters while as far as his opponents are concerned they are nowhere near radical enough.

Mr Willie Musarurwa, spokesman of the African nationalist faction led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, commented: "The African people no longer ask to be ruled well by the minority regime or by anybody. They want to rule themselves."

The Rhodesian Herald, which tends to support the Government rather than the white opposition parties, said in a leading article: "It is difficult to understand why Mr Smith, having gone so far as to open agricultural, industrial and commercial areas to all races, should have faltered over urban residential areas, schools and hospitals."

The paper continued: "Since the Prime Minister has accepted the principle of majority rule in two years, when all discrimination must surely go, why is it not have been wise to bow to the inevitable now, at any rate by making a declaration of intent?"

Mrs Muriel Rosin, the leader of the white opposition Rhodesia Party, said Rhodesia was on the road to majority rule. Mr Smith had seen fit to leave out of his proposed reforms the four critical and emotional issues—urban housing, government education and health, and the common voters roll.

## Capt Cook the second sails in with broken nose

Perth, Feb 25—A British

yachtsman who is retracing the last voyage of Captain James Cook 200 years ago arrived in Australia in his storm-battered schooner today, recovering from a broken nose and three broken ribs.

Like his hero and namesake, Mr Gordon Cook was born in Whitby, Yorkshire. He intends to continue his journey after spending up to six weeks repairing his 23-metre boat Wave-walker.

Mr Cook described how he broke his nose and ribs when he was swept overboard by a wave "so big that the sky went dark" near Amsterdam Island, in the Indian Ocean. He carried out emergency repairs at the island, but then encountered 40 days of gales on the voyage to Australia. The Wave-walker finally had to be towed into Fremantle harbour.

"Captain Cook has been my hero since I was a boy, but you'll never set me to sail that southern Indian Ocean again," he said.

Mr Cook was met by his wife Mary and two children, Suzanne, aged eight, and Jonathan, seven. They were on board the Wave-walker when the gale struck, but travelled on to Australia by container ship. Mr Cook continued with a crew of two, Mr Lawrence Vigil, an American, and Mr Herbert Seiler, from Switzerland.

Mr Cook said he lost sight of the boat when he went overboard but "I was washed back on board because I had a life jacket and a line attached to the schooner".

Despite the repairs at Amsterdam Island, the diesel engine was not working properly and the vessel was taking in water. He had not slept for four days because he had been too busy pumping water from his boat. "It took us a fortnight to do 700 miles," Mr Cook said.



Mr Cook reunited with his family after landing from his battered schooner, seen approaching Fremantle.

Finally, just out of Fremantle, they ran out of fuel and accepted a tow.

"I would rather have entered harbour in the dignified manner of Captain Cook but we were all so tired," he said. "I would have liked to have a hotel to raise £100,000 to build his boat four years ago, said it had been worth every penny 'because my family and I love sailing'."

## Indian poet describes months in detention

From William Frankel

Calcutta, Feb 25

The issue of political detainees is being exploited by both sides in the Indian election campaign. The opposition hammers away at the denial of human rights, the threat to democracy and the number of its supporters still held. The Government asserts that the arrests were essential in the emergency which had averted a threat to the nation's existence.

Mrs Gandhi went further in an interview with me, claiming that the opposition was actually helped by the public sympathy for released detainees.

Though the numbers are in dispute, political detainees are still held and to learn about detention from the detainees' point of view, I talked yesterday with Mr Jyoti Datta, a journalist and poet who was released from the Alipore Presidency Jail on February 8.

He started a small literary magazine called *Kolkata* in the Bengali language in 1971. It was in no way political and Mr Datta told me he had never taken part in organized political activities.

Then came the emergency. Mr Datta said: "When the emergency was declared I thought it would blow over soon. When it went on for a while I was amazed that nobody was speaking up about it."

"So I published a special issue of *Kolkata* because when the press was gagged a magazine like ours had a duty to publish the facts—a summary

of news not printed elsewhere. I listed people arrested, activities, Sanjay Gandhi's son and an support of democracy. "Three of us who had signed articles, believing ourselves to be in danger of arrest, underground on September 1975. We moved about countryside staying brief friends and sympathies continued to publish traces and poetry."

After a year Mr Datta and two colleagues were last September and were taken to police headquarters in Calcutta.

"After that I was in Alipore Presidency Jail. Conditions were quite horrible though I was not alone. I was in the same cell as the Branch place. They where the pressers we sought the names of the who had helped us. The some threats but no release."

"At the beginning I cell to myself, but to be colleagues I was moved own request to ward 13. Conditions were very bad. There was no hot water even some sympathy for guards."

"Some in jail were translators and the BB very important to us."

Mr Datta was finally released. He said there were about 600 political prisoners in Alipore Jail. He was only four who had released.

## Illness robs opposition of man who draws crowds

Delhi, Feb 25—The Indian

opposition suffered a blow in the election campaign today when its leading spokesman, Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, was taken to hospital with kidney trouble in Bombay. Doctors said he would have to cancel all engagements between now and the election, beginning on March 16.

Mr Narayan, aged 74, was an associate of Mahatma Gandhi and is known in India as "J.P.". He has drawn huge crowds to Janata Party rallies. He spent five months in solitary confinement under emergency laws imposed in 1975.

Doctors said his illness was the result of exhaustion and complications in treatment. He undergoes on a kidney machine. He would be at least three weeks in hospital.

No other opposition leader can draw such crowds as the

freed from jail on grounds. He had lately to addressing crowds in chair.

His meetings raised fun the Janata Party, which is finance and transport meeting he addressed in last week collected rupees (£1,800), mostly in of low denomination.

In an interview last Su Mr Narayan said his kidney failure and dialysis—treatment with a kidney machine—was affecting both his health and his memory. He had intended to continue punishing schedule of air line meeting one day, at the next.

The doctors said today Mr Narayan would be on to rectify a defect in valve in his leg used for dialysis.—Reuters.

## Three killed as Pakistan police fire into house

From Our Correspondent

Rawalpindi, Feb 25

Three people were killed and five wounded when police opened fire today in Hyderabad, 120 miles from Karachi, after a car chase. The police were said to have exchanged fire with people in a car who were carrying guns in defiance of a government order.

The ban on carrying arms was issued in connection with the campaign for next month's elections.

Meanwhile, a bitter controversy has developed between the former military commander of East Pakistan, Major-General Niazi, and his former military governor, General Tikka Khan,

on the causes of the 1971 war between India and Pakistan.

The military debacle East Pakistan has become an important issue in the election campaign. The Opposition made this its main point attack against Mr Bhutto, Prime Minister. Mr Bhutto being accused of being a military architect of the military policies and events which finally led to the break-up of the two regions of Pakistan of which became Bangladesh.

General Niazi has supported the Opposition's attacks. General Tikka Khan has rejected them.

## Caprivi Strip deaths claimed by Pretoria

From Our Correspondent

Johannesburg, Feb 25

South African troops have killed 12 guerrillas in a clash in the western Caprivi Strip area of the South-West Africa (Namibia) battle zone. Defence headquarters claimed in Pretoria today.

The statement said three South African servicemen were wounded in the clash. It described a claim by the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) earlier this week that its guerrillas had killed 25 South Africans in a battle in the strip as ridiculous.

In a separate announcement, the headquarters said Lieutenant Neil Liddell, aged 28, an Air Force pilot, had been killed in a skirmish in the operational area. No other details were given, but it is thought likely his reconnaissance aircraft was hit by ground fire.

According to the Pretoria account of the ground clash in Caprivi, Swapo guerrillas met 150 South African troops about 10 miles inside South-West African territory.

Brigadier David Eap said

that apart from the 12 guerrillas killed "we deduce that more were wounded but cannot say how many". The attack in the strip might have been intended to be the beginning of a new front but it had been vigorously repulsed.

The western Caprivi is one of the most inhospitable areas of southern Africa. It is sparsely populated and is one of the last remaining zones of the continent where the tsetse fly, which induces often fatal sleeping sickness, still flourishes.

Prison death: Mr Samuel Malinga, an African detained under the security laws, died this week of natural causes, according to a post-mortem report released in Pietermaritzburg.

Professor Ian Gordon, who performed the autopsy, said death was due to a long-standing illness. Mr Malinga, aged 45, was the seventeenth black official reportedly to have died in detention in the past year.—Reuters.

## US cuts aid over human rights issue

Washington, Feb 25—Mr

Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, told a Senate committee yesterday that the Carter Administration had decided to cut foreign aid to Argentina, Uruguay and Ethiopia because of human rights violations in those countries.

But because security commitments were overriding, the United States would not reduce its aid to South Korea or other strategically placed allies whatever their violations of human rights.

This was the first time in memory that any administration had publicly announced a reduction in foreign aid because of human rights considerations. He told the Senate appropriations sub-committee that the aid programmes would probably total more than \$9,000m (£5,300m).

An official said that President Carter had received a special envoy from Romania who told him that Romanian leaders understood his concern about human rights.—New York Times News Service.

## Lebanese Christians claim back their lost homes

From Robert Fisk

Beirut, Feb 25

Three months after the end of the Lebanese civil war, President Sarkis is being faced with a series of demands from the Christian leadership to evict thousands of Palestinians from a village south of Beirut which was once inhabited by Christians.

Mr Chamoun—whose own seat from home was looted and burnt out by the Palestinians—has several times previously referred to the need to resettle Christians in Damour. But this is the first time he has taken the matter direct to Mr Sarkis.

It was Mr Chamoun's "young tigers" militia who took part in the siege of Tel Zaatar so the presidential audience today will be viewed somewhat cynically by the Palestinians. Nevertheless such pressures and demands are likely to increase in coming weeks as the Christian community, which lost much of its territory during the war, tries to increase its influence again in areas in which the Christians once lived.

All of which must make Mr Sarkis more than diplomatically anxious that any Middle East peace negotiations provide a home for Lebanon's 400,000 Palestinian refugees.

## Jordan bars the good Samaritans

From Our Own Correspondent

Jerusalem, Feb 25

Good deeds by Samaritans are still misunderstood in this part of the world. A delegation from the ancient sect, most of whose members live on the slopes of the sacred mountain Gerizim, has been refused permission to cross Allenby Bridge to Jordan to pay a condolence visit on the death of Queen Alia.

The Samaritans were apparently barred because they are regarded as Jewish, although the sect is pre-Davidic and bases its faith only on the Mosaic Law and the Book of Joshua. It has a high priest but no rabbi. The 250 Samaritans in the Nablus area were under Jordanian rule from 1948 to 1967; another 150 live near Tel Aviv.

Although they turned back the Samaritans, the Jordanian authorities have admitted for the first time a delegation of Israeli Arabs. On their return, the Arabs said they had been given a cordial welcome. They had been received by King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan, and had met Government leaders and intellectuals at conferences which discussed "ways of restoring relations with Arab kin and culture".

## British plea for Uganda inquiry fails to stir UN

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, Feb 25

The British Government's request for an investigation of human rights in Uganda has had much the same effect in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights as a stone cast into a swamp.

In two days of secret discussions the committee put to the 23-nation commission yesterday by Sir Keith Ullman, seems to have sunk into the depths of "procedure".

"No results so far", one delegate said, indicating that any vote had been postponed. Representatives of the eight Third World countries in the commission met earlier today in an attempt to work out a common position.

They are believed to have agreed on some tentative text expressing the hope that, with a view to clarifying the situation, contacts can be developed between President Amin and Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general.

The commission's ineffectual performance—in which the Soviet Union has not found it necessary to intervene—may, ironically, improve the chances of its ultimately accepting a recommendation, put to it last year by the sub-commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, for a study of the human rights situation in Uganda.

Tom Stoppard reports on Soviet dissidents

Tom Stoppard, Britain's noted playwright, is just back from a visit to Moscow, where he met the Moscow Amnesty Group of Dissidents who have been active in the campaign for human rights. His important and moving report appears exclusively in *The Sunday Times* tomorrow.

## Carter envoy allays fears of Turkish Cypriots

From Our Correspondent

Nicosia, Feb 25

Mr Clifford, the American presidential envoy, believes there is a "definite possibility" of a Cyprus settlement this year.

Speaking in Nicosia after separate meetings yesterday with President Makarios and Mr Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, he said both sides to the conflict wanted a settlement. There was a feeling "by the parties that the time has now come to put upon the table positive constructive suggestions, so that there can be a basis for negotiation".

The most tangible result of the day's meetings appeared to be the placation of Turkish Cypriot fears that the Carter Administration was adopting a

pro-Greek stand in response to pressure from the Greek-American lobby.

Mr Clifford told a delegation of Turkish Cypriot refugees during his visit to the sector of Nicosia: "The United States will not give in to the whims of the Greek lobby."

Mr Denktaş, who had previously expressed reservations about the Clifford mission, appeared contented.

The Greek Cypriot side argued that the dispute arises from the Turkish invasion in the summer of 1974. Mr Clifford wittingly or otherwise satisfied Turkish Cypriot sensibilities by speaking of "the difficulties that both sides have endured over the past 13 years", since the disturbances of December, 1963.

## Union chief shot dead in Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa, Feb 25—Gun-

men today burst into the offices here of Ethiopia's pro-government trade union federation and shot dead its chairman. A statement by the All-Ethiopia Trade Union blamed the killing of Mr Tewodros Bekele, on "paid reactionary agents".

Mr Getachew Legesse, the deputy leader, was seriously wounded.

The AETU was formed to replace the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions, which was closed by the Government in May, 1975, after the arrest of its leaders. The CELU had become a focal point for criticism of the military government.

The union was inaugurated by Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam on January 8 before he became head of state.

On official announcement today said Master Sergeant Abraham Gebre-Medhin, accused of complicity in the plot which led to the death in a gun battle on February 25 of Brigadier-General Tefari Bante, Colonel Mengistu's predecessor, had been killed by security forces last night.

Refugees in Sudan: About 150,000 refugees from Ethiopia have entered Sudan in recent days, according to a broadcast over Omdurman radio. It said the refugees were mostly students and workers, but included university professors. They came from Eritrea and adjacent areas.

Omdurman radio said a wave of arrests had begun in Addis Ababa and regional centres of opponents of the Government.—Reuters.

## Jordan peace plan agreed by Rabin party

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, Feb 25

The ruling Labour Party's four-day national convention closed today after adopting an election programme setting out the party's stand regarding peace with Jordan.

For the first time it specifically endorsed returning some occupied territories to the Jordanians in a peace settlement, a policy espoused by government leaders for some time.

In effect, it also barred further Jewish settlement in sections of the occupied West Bank likely to be restored to Jordanians.

Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Minister, fought an unsuccessful rear-guard action for the hardliners.

Hitherto Labour's election programmes expressed readiness for territorial concessions in exchange for peace but refrained from stating on which fronts in consideration of the views of Israelis who claim the West Bank is part of the ancestral homeland and is not negotiable. The new formula mentions specifically Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

## In brief

## OAU rebuffed by Morocco

Rabat, Feb 25—Morocco

has decided to "suspend all participation" in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in protest against allegations that Morocco was involved in an attempted coup in Benin last month.

"These lying accusations" had been allowed to circulate irresponsibly at the meeting of OAU ministers in Lomé, Dr Ahmed Laraki, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, said. Benin's political instability was proverbial. Its innumerable plots being useful alibis to eliminate opponents.

## Triumphant right

San Salvador, Feb 25—

General Carlos Romero, the candidate of the ruling right-wing National Conciliation Party and former Defence Minister, won El Salvador's presidential election, against his centre-left coalition opponent.

## Two beheaded

Riyadh, Feb 25—Two men

were publicly beheaded after Friday prayers here for allegedly assaulting a boy they had kidnapped from a nearby village.

## Hijacker jailed

Detroit, Feb 25—Richard F.

Dixon, aged 37, was sentenced to 40 years in prison for hijacking a Boeing 727 over the United States in 1971 and forcing it to land in Cuba.

## Spacemen back

Moscow, Feb 25—Two Soviet

cosmonauts landed safely in Kazakhstan after 18 days in orbit in the Salyut 5 space laboratory.

## Sri Lanka poll

Colombo, Feb 25—Mrs

Bandaranaike, Sri Lanka's Prime Minister, said a general election would be held within the next six months.

## Buenos Aires daily attacks 'The Times' over Falklands

From Our Correspondent

Buenos Aires, Feb 25

An Argentine newspaper, recently closed for two days for publishing an article on alleged human rights violations here, today took issue with *The Times* for saying that Britain should not negotiate on the Falkland Islands with an Argentine Government responsible for such violations.

The independent Buenos Aires daily *La Opinion* said a recent leading article in *The Times* did not objectively reflect the situation in Argentina. It also accused *The Times* of mounting a "destabilization" campaign against the Labour Government in Britain.

Referring to recent allegations of CIA payments to world leaders as an attempt to "de-

## Mother's vigil outside Soviet Embassy

By a Staff Reporter

Dr Marina Volkonskaya

Soviet, whose husband, who has been in Britain for two years, held an vigil outside the Soviet Embassy in London, yesterday to mark the eleventh birthday of her only son Misha who has been refused permission to emigrate to the West.

Dr Volkonskaya used to live in the Leningrad hospital where several Russian dissidents, including Mr Fainberg, Mr Vladimirsky and Mr Vladimir Bo have been treated.

She was joined in her vigil by members of the "Work Group on the International Dissidents in Moscow" Host, including Tom Stoppard, playwright.

## 'Pravda' raps party propagandis

Moscow, Feb 25—The Soviet

Communist Party's Central Committee referred to "signs of a relaxation of discipline" within party ranks and severely condemned the ideological laxity of the people in a resolution published as a *Pravda* leading article today.

The resolution called for the role of "verbal political propaganda" to be elevated and asked "all communists" to pull themselves together and explain more clearly to the people the benefits of socialism.

It severely criticized the "activists" and cadres of the party responsible for the political education and information of the masses, reproaching them for organizing "limited" discussions and carrying on quantitative and not qualitative propaganda.

Discussions, political information and conferences often were confined to a repetition of self-evident truths which were of no interest to workers, it said.

The elimination of existing faults is not being emphasized enough. Party organizers, in the race to provide more and more activists, give this work to comrades who are ill-prepared.

"Propagandists must above all be communists," it said, casting doubts on their sincerity. "Propaganda activists of the party are urged to instill in the people a communist attitude towards work, communal property and a feeling of responsibility."

It also urged party propagandists to halt the "signs of relaxation of discipline", adding that they should "bring the word of the party to each person individually".

According to observers, the party leaders have rarely lived in such a clear fashion the difficulties facing the Soviet Union internally.

The resolution emphasized that activists should speak out against "bureaucratic" and "wrecking of property, greed, rapaciousness, obscenity and other negative values".

This programme of action should be extended to the young people and to those instead of being confined, present, to meetings organized at work.

It reproached Soviet communists for not tailoring speeches to the capabilities, their audience and instead they take "into consideration" the "game of mind of population".

The resolution recommended that party members should maintain closer contact with people to explain to them "the policy and decisions of party and state organs on influence the development of competition, the increase of production and social activities, through concrete and understandable to these people".

## Fishing revives Tokyo dispute with Moscow

From Peter Hazelhurst

Tokyo, Feb 25

Tokyo and Moscow were embroiled in a new territorial dispute today after the Japanese Government's refusal to recognize the Soviet decision to impose a 200-mile fishing zone around four former Japanese islands occupied by Soviet troops at the end of the Second World War.

The 30-year-old dispute over the ownership of the islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu in the Sea of Okhotsk was revived today, when Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister, called an urgent meeting of senior members of

the Cabinet to review Moscow's decision.

According to Japanese officials, both Mr Fukuda and Mr Ichiro Hoteyama, the Foreign Minister, criticized Moscow's decision "as an unfriendly and regrettable act".

At the meeting adjourned, Mr Susao Sonoda, the chief Cabinet secretary, said: "It is regretted that the Soviet Union has taken a unilateral step to include Japan's four northern islands within the Soviet Union's new 200-mile fishing zone. The Government of Japan cannot accept the decision."

earlier this month that new legislation, extending the country's coastal zones from three to 12 miles, will encompass the four disputed islands.



## A close run thing in prospect at Cosford

\_\_\_\_\_







THE TIMES  
SATURDAY REVIEW  
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 26 1977

# Golden Days

by John Gielgud

Below: Sacha Guitry (right) with Lucien Guitry and Yvonne Printemps in 'Mon Père' at the Porte St Martin

in the early 1920s that the Lucien and Sacha, father and son, appeared in London with the singing leading lady, Yvonne Printemps, giving a short season of songs under the banner of C. B. They were acclaimed by the public. Lucien made a tremendous impression in *Pastor*, a play in which he delivered a long speech, addressing the theatre as if they were students in a lecture. My parents saw this performance to me in the night but I was not lucky to see it myself.

I have a most vivid recollection of Lucien's acting in a drama called *Le Tourquet*, in which he played a young man who strangled his mistress in the final scene. It was the last act that impressed me. The scene was a hotel bedroom where he had a girl for a weekend. As he lay on the bed, she lay on his chest and he suddenly strangled her with his hands. "Oh! You frightened me for a few moments—only perhaps—he seemed to grow inches taller and his towering and terrifying presence completely, he resumed his charming manner for the scene. I watched him most and I am convinced that in his absolute nothing, moving his face, his hands or his his absolute stillness and the of his concentrated imagination controlled and executed with great technique, produced on the girl and on the audience ordinary and unforgettable. I knew I had seen a great

at Kempton

was evidently a tremendous hit on and off the stage. It was that he could eat 12 dozen of his colleagues was not beforehand. And I a film of contemporary celebrities including Renoir, Monet and it called *Paris 1900*, compiled which included a fine close-up of him, wearing a wide slouch which an eye glass dangled to the brim by a narrow ribbon and his son were great affecting frilled shirts, fur coats and elegant walk-ers, obviously proud to be recognized as the shed personalities they were. was enormously talented and turning out dozens of plays, operettas over the years, directing and acting in most himself. Yvonne Printemps to have been Lucien's first. Whether this was or, not long after his father's married Sacha and returned many times to delight Londoners with his artfully chosen pieces to show them both off to the best advantage.

Printemps was a soubrette, trim, elegant figure, appealing eyes, and a broad turned-out unlike that of our own Lawrence, and her acting thing of the same inimitable English sentimental comedy. like Gertrude Lawrence, whose voice, fascinating though it was, was distinctly unreliable. Printemps' tones were delicate and true. She was as tempted, perhaps, to prop notes unduly in order to her brilliant breath-control, field rather too easily to de-fer encores. But in *Mozart* (for her songs had been composed fully by Fernand Bréard) she was ravishingly youthful and in her powdered wig, black veils and buckled shoes, Sacha hovered over her with authority, not attempting to sing himself, but contributing a flowing, rhythmic accompaniment to his speeches, delivered in a strong voice.

In another play with music, *Le Tsar*, Sacha, as the Emperor Napoleon III, sat in a stage box, den by the curtains, his great legs at intervals to applaud the as she stood on the stage with-ge; while in the dressing room he followed, she parried his as in captivating rousades as mured, in baffled tones of treachery "venez soupez avec

gramophone records of his, especially some excerpts *Les Trois Valses* which un-der she never played in London. I give us nostalgic memories of a quality as a singer. In Coward's *Conversation Piece* he wrote specially for her, and she played with success both in London and New York, she had to her part in English, parrot and was considerably ed by her difficulty with the ge, though her best scene at max of the operetta was sung ich.

s only near her once, when she dity were guests of honour on their annual visits, at a dinner-given (rather improbably) by students of the RADA. I timidly ed towards the high table where as sitting, beautifully gowned and jewelled, but Sacha, seated her, guessed my impertinence on and growled imperiously "me ne danse pas", at which I bowed myself away with my tween my legs.

Sacha was obsessively jealous as band he was also a notorious man, and married again several after Yvonne Printemps finally m to elope with the actor Pierre y. But she was evidently no less id to be somewhat possessive. f, since she insisted that Fresnoy never kiss another woman on age after they were married, e obediently resigned himself to g saints, priests and confirmed lora for the rest of his distin-d career.

ly met Sacha on one occasion. arch 1939 Peggy Ashcroft and I

were invited to appear at a gala, to celebrate the state visit of the French President M. M. Lebrun, in the balcony scene from *Romeo and Juliet*, part of an entertainment to be given at the Foreign Office in London, the courtyard of which had been covered over and transformed into a theatre for the occasion. It was a tremendous affair, the last of its kind before the war, and I could not help referring to it afterwards as the Duchess of Richmond's Ball. There was a magnificent profusion of flowers, sent from Sir Philip Sassoon's garden at Lympne, masses of azaleas edging the balconies and a positive thicket of madonna lilies dividing the stage from the auditorium.

Before the performance the guests—glittering with tiaras, long gloves and fans for the women, and uniforms, medals and sashes for the men—distributed themselves on small gift chairs. Everyone rose as the royal family entered by different doors, Queen Mary from one, the Duke and Duchess of Kent from another, and lastly the King and Queen, who conducted the President and his suite (which included the nefarious M Laval) to their armchairs in the front row. We actors dragged ourselves reluctantly away from the peep holes in the curtain and the entertainment began.

It was a long and somewhat patchy programme, as is usual on such occasions. The audience, exhausted by a long day of official functions—a visit to Windsor, the National Gallery, and a state banquet to follow—became increasingly restive in their tight clothes. Several elderly gentlemen seemed to be in some danger of falling asleep and slipping off their chairs, and we did not feel that our Shakespeare excerpt was very successful, no doubt we were somewhat inaudible, but we were politely received. Edith Evans appeared with a group of

distinguished actresses representing the wines of France. The most strikingly effective moment was the entrance of a band of Scottish Pipers, magnificently kilted and bonneted, who swung on to the small stage with a great swirl of bagpipes, marched round it, and swung grandly off again. Everybody woke up and applauded vigorously for the first time.

Sacha Guitry had been invited to appear with Seymour Hicks in a sketch written by them both—Hicks was a great admirer of Sacha and had acted in English versions of several of his plays. The humour of their joint endeavour lay in attempts by Sacha to speak English and Hicks to reply in French, but both actors were exceedingly nervous and obviously under-rehearsed. I watched them from the wings as they kept drying up and killing each other's laughs, which were not very plentiful in any case. Appearing with them was Sacha's latest wife, Genevieve Sererville, an extremely young and pretty girl. At the morning rehearsal Peggy and I had been asked to come on to the stage to be introduced to the distinguished visitors. Mlle Sererville was dressed in a very short skirt, and her stockings were rolled below the knees like a footballer's, showing a considerable expanse of thigh. We stammered a few polite words in our somewhat halting French, to which M Guitry, magnificent with his fur collar and gold-tipped cane, made suitably gracious acknowledgement. As we moved away to find our dressing rooms I ventured to remark to Hicks "I say, Sir, that's a remarkably attractive girl with M Guitry, don't you think?" And was rewarded by the trenchant comment "try acting with her, old boy, it's the cabman's goodbye."

© Times Newspapers

Sacha Guitry: enormously talented and prolific



Right: Yvonne in the title role of 'Mozart', written by her husband









# Records of the month

## Contrasts of deep velvet and high silken sound

### The indivisibility of authenticity

elshazzar, Palmer/asswood / Tear / van Stockholm Chamber enecurus Musicus incourt. Telephon Work GK6 35326.

Dixit Dominus. nis. NCRV msterdam Chamber ers. Philips Un- 35 £1.99.

Coronation Mass. Te Deum. Tomowa- istra / Krenn / erlin PO/Karajan. £3.59.

Messa di Gloria. ilweg / McDaniel / Frankfort Radio Philips 9500 009.

ew recording of one matic masterpieces let's oratorios Tele- assembled instru- from Vienna, a Stockholm, and sly from London. enese group, the usicus, "with orig- nents", that give ance its particular

laus Harnoncourt e of course a performance. But is indivisible: and s taking so much e instruments, s styles, and nota- e it seems a pity things by using a s instead of boys o voices, and by balance between instruments far able to the voices d envisaged. Not the orchestral little better here generality of "un- performance. The instrumental Harnoncourt's very I group. There are emarks about cor- sion methods in the accompanying I remain to be at a hefty accent edness or neces- strong beats—i- stroy the breadth ur of Handel's cannot conceive ly bulges on sus- an ineluctable tic style.

complaints regis- how much in oyed the set. The is complete; it is ble and moderate continue playing- nation are dis- sives and neces- i. Most of the solo excellent. Felicity ightly cold but strongly focused admirably for the music assigned to shazzar's number, than remains a- st, with much er accuracy if a ss of attack and line (and Cyrus's fident music could I like Paul Ess- asive and neces- le composed for a counter-tenor, I ad just a shade ie righteous pro- Mr Esswood orna- then Miss Lebane- noted that in four e of the same pitch, making "straight places", he made right one. Robert heavyweight Bel- acts the role splen-

didly with his voice, especially in the swaggering Dutch, courage of his last aria. Gabor is warmly taken by Peter van der Bilt.

The Swedish choir are light, agile and clear-toned; the livelier music goes well, like the famous and brilliant "See, from his post Ephraim flies". But I wish Mr Harnoncourt had brought more vigour and spirit to the choruses; the devotional Jews' ones in particular lack weight and intensity, and the fugues have little punch. Somehow his style does he regard this as church rather than theatre music?—reduces the possibilities of choral characterization. It is all just a little docile for a composer of Handel's substance.

It is good to have Handel's *Dixit Dominus* back in the catalogue: written during his youthful spell in Italy, it is his earliest attempt to show a mastery of large-scale choral writing. On this record, first released here six years ago but still sounding tolerably well, Marinus Voorberg and his Dutch forces, adopting fast tempos in the main, catch well the vigour, impetuosity and imaginative brilliance of the music.

As far as I am concerned, my next record may be counted as one-sided. The side I shall sometimes play—often, for I find his symphonies incomparably more rewarding than his sacred music—is the Bruckner *Te Deum*. Karajan secures a fine performance, with those repetitive figures and grandly sonorous textures strongly realized and forcefully shaped towards giving eloquence to Bruckner's affirmation. The ending in particular, with a proper blaze of glory for the soprano high C's and the pounding trumpets, gains extra depth from the unhurried and personal quality with which the music leading up to it is imbued.

The solo team is unreservedly excellent, with Anna Tomowa-Sintow ringing and steady in the soprano music; Peter Schreier as clear and refined as always in the important tenor part. Warmly recommended, then, for Brucknerians. But not for Mozarians: this *Coronation Mass*, on the other side, is done with total competence, but with scarcely any feeling for its true character, with an insupportably huge dynamic range and brisk and unfeeling tempos.

Gilbert's Mass is an early piece, but many of his stylistic fingerprints are there, and indeed the work was to prove a useful quarry for him later—you will hear pre-echoes of *Missa Solenne*, *Tosca* and *Angelicum*, for example. The best thing in it is undoubtedly the wholly unselfconscious Gloria, with its splendidly jolly beginning, its appealing tenor aria on "Gloria", its stirring unison "Qui tollis" (in "Veni, puer noster" style) and its brilliant fugal "Cum sancto spiritu". The gentle sentiment of the concluding Agnus is very characteristic. That Verdi, the Verdi of the *Requiem*, in particular, lies close behind is true; but this is music of the next generation, of a young man who was never to be notable for his emotional constraint. Eliahu Inbal, his capable soloists and his full-voiced chorus give it full value.

Stanley Sadie

Brahms: Piano Concerto No 2. Ouse, Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra/Masur. Decca Ace of Diamonds SDD-R522, £2.50.

Brahms: Piano Concerto No 1. Woodward NPO/Masur. RCA RL 25031, £3.49.

Weber: Piano Concertos Nos 1 and 2: Works for viola and orchestra, and cello and orchestra. Frager/Moog/Bylsma. Hamburg North German Radio Orchestra / Andreas. RCA PR1 29066, £6.98 (two records).

Paganini: Violin Concerto No 1. Belkin. Israel Philharmonic Orchestra/Melita. Decca SX1 6798, £3.50. Cassette KSXC, £3.75.

Saint-Saëns: Cello Concerto. Lalo: Cello Concerto in B minor. Fauré: Elegy in C minor. Schiff. NPO/Mackerras. DG 2530 793, £3.59.

Elgar: The Complete Piano Music. John McCabe. Prelude PRS 2503, £2.99.

Paderewski: Piano Recital. Pearl GEM 136, £1.99.

Krystian Zimerman: Piano Recital. DG 2530 826, £3.59.



Krystian Zimerman

In these inflationary times there is nothing better than a bargain. The catalogue is bursting with good versions of Brahms's second piano concerto. But rarely have I enjoyed a performance on disc with fewer reservations than in the case of Cécile Ouse with the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra under Kurt Masur. To begin with, this French pianist has the prime requirements of strength and breadth for this mighty work. The rapid slow movement is spell-binding, though with a finely impassioned middle section. Perhaps a little too much tension is released in the early stages of the finale, all delicate grace and smiling charm, but there is a resurgence of energy towards the end. Orchestra and conductor do everything in their power to match Miss Ouse's intuitive feeling for

this music, and even the engineering is outstanding for £2.50.

The same conductor, this time with the NPO, partners Roger Woodward in the sweetest version of Brahms's first piano concerto. This is a more perfectly traditional performance than might have been expected from a Glenn Gould-type explorer so often out to open blind eyes with new light. Apart from special interest in an inner strand or two in the first movement, and an unusually emphatic orchestral bass line for a few bars in the

Adagio, the reading could even be called anonymous in comparison with strong rival versions from Gilek, Serkin, Brendel and several more. The first movement's dramatic conflict is muted, and the Adagio seems to lack its halo. The finale is the most impressive by reason of strong cumulative growth. Recorded tone is slightly synthetic.

Though just too late for the 150th Todestag, the two disc Weber anthology from Malcolm Frager and others with the Hamburg North German Radio Orchestra under Marc

Andreas is a must for all Weber-lovers, curio collectors, libraries and the like. No one could hope for more stylish performances of the two piano concertos, at once elegant, fanciful and glittering—Frager's pin-point articulation is a constant delight.

With its opening Allegro qualified by the word *maestoso* (besides an "Emperor" like plunge into B major for the slow movement) the second concerto is the prouder. Yet nothing could be more mysteriously romantic and beautiful than the darkly scored

Adagio of No 1. In fact Weber's orchestral writing in both concertos is so frequently more arresting than Chopin's as to make it hard to understand why the Pole so often ousts the German on the concert platform. Marc Andreas also finds unsuspected charm and fun in a *Thème and Variations* and *Andante und Rondo Ungarise* for viola and orchestra (with Rainer Moog as a winning soloist) besides doing the best possible for an unmemorable *Potpourri*, Op. 20, for cello and orchestra (soloist Anner Bylsma). No cause for complaint in the recording.

The young Russian violinist, Boris Belkin, and Austrian cellist, Heinrich Schiff, both make promising debuts on disc this month in concertos. Belkin (born 1948) is an exuberant virtuoso of the old school, which is to say bent on "making the music his own". Though not every composer could accommodate his licence, Paganini thrives on it. With open-hearted Israelis under Melita in support he plays the concerto complete (like the much-praised Accardo) and constantly coaxes and tickles your ears with contrasts of deep velvet and high silken sound besides all the tricks of the trade that once made the world think Paganini had sold out to the devil. Excellent engineering.

Even allowing for Paganini's own flamboyance in comparison with composers like Saint-Saëns, Lalo and Fauré, the cellist, Heinrich Schiff, now 25, strikes me as a considerably more mature musician. "The likeliest successor yet to Kozlovich" so we are told in a newspaper quotation on the sleeve, but even in comparison with that great Russian, Schiff is less given to bursts of artistic temperament, more self-disciplined. His style, highly intense in expression within his control, is ideal for impression-

## Delicious musical plums

Schubert: Arias and Duets from the operas. Ameling/Alonso. Rotterdam PO/de Waart. Philips 9500 170, £3.50.

Mozart/Rossini: Operatic Arias. F. von Stade. Rotterdam PO/de Waart. Philips 9500 098, £3.50.

Grieg: Suites 1 and 2 from Peer Gynt: Five Songs. Söderström. NPO/A. Davis. CBS 76527, £3.49.

Glinka/Rachmaninov: Songs. Vishnevskaya-A. Rostropovich. DG 2530 725, £3.59.

Verdi: Operatic Arias. Wixell/Dresden State Orchestra/Varviso. Philips 6580 171, £1.99.

do much for the cause is less certain. We need to hear, if possible see, whole works in context; the Philips record offers only musical plums, though *Alfonso and Estrella* is represented by a sequence of five adjacent musical numbers from the second act (an extended love-scene in effect, very fine).

The soprano arias from *Claudine von Villa Bella* may already be familiar, enhanced here with their orchestral accompaniment. A duet from *Die Freunde von Salamanka* seems overdriven and too closely recorded for comfort, but three numbers from *Die Bürgschaft* prove most attractive, even Mozartish in the quartet with two extra boy trebles. The musical plums are certainly delicious, Miss Ameling as sweetly alluring of voice as ever, with Claes-Hakon Alonso as lyrical tenor partner (now and then his tone coarsens) and dapper, liking orchestral support. After revelling in such captivating music one cannot but yearn for a complete *Fierrabras* or *Alfonso* on record.

The lovely and talented Frederica von Stade has been busy in recording studios, though too seldom in complete

operas (a *Rosenkavalier* with her Octavian is due) and many of us are waiting for her records of songs by Poulenc and Ives. Her latest offering recalls her Rosina and Cherubino on stage, but in excerpts, arias by Rossini's *Desdemona* and Cenerentola, Mozart's *Vittellia* and Sesto (in *La clemenza di Tito*), and Zerlina, as well as the roles named above. Her spirited "Una voce", and sensuously clinging "Vedrai, carino" are typical of an attractive recital, strongly accompanied with a nice stereo spread, spoiled only for lack of a real trill and carelessness about grammatically essential graces. Vocal charm makes up for these, partly, and for some slithery runs.

Devotees of Elisabeth Söderström's art will seize gratefully on the Grieg record for a typically versatile and imaginative "Fra Monte Pinco" (his greatest, grandest song, surely), and for tender, inward readings of "Jeg elsker deg", "En svane" and other favourites. Andrew Davis, who scored two of the songs himself, conducts the Peer Gynt suite in an affectionate style, only nine movements out of a possible twelve (Barbirolli and, doing without a choir, Gibson conduct the whole dozen, Beecham only ten in a classic interpretation).

Söderström's special feeling for Grieg will sway some loyalties, particularly in view of the other songs ("The Princess", whose text Delius fancied known as "Twilight Fancies", is new to the catalogue).

Glinka's songs are poorly represented in the British record catalogue. Since they throw a special light on his musical individuality, Mr and Mrs Rostropovich must be thanked for devoting half a record to some of them, which they interpret with irresistible love and sensibility. The Rachmaninov side contains familiar songs to me less sympathetically performed though sometimes, when exaggeration is put aside, pure, simple artistry reveals the music quite afresh and memorably.

Verdi arias are skilfully chosen, ranging from *Azilia to Falstaff*, a superb but not always obvious collection of the great baritone show-pieces. Wixell's voice, of itself, not really beautiful, but a vehicle for musical art, surging passion, hushed tenderness, the music of song words, a smooth sculptured vocal line, abundant temperament precisely directed. The voice sharpens and loses focus here or there, not seriously. The Dresden orchestra contributes superbly under Silvio Varviso's sympathetic baton.

William Mann

## Symphonic dreams and dramas

Haydn: Symphonies Nos 44 and 49. ECO/Barenboim. DG 2530 708, £3.59.

Beethoven: Overture "Leonore" No 3, Piano Concerto No 4, Symphony No 5. Arrau. Bavarian Radio SO/Barenboim. DG 2721 153, £6.50.

Schubert: Symphonies Nos 5 and 8. Concertgebouw/Haick. Philips 9500 099, £3.50.

Schubert: Symphony No. 9. Concertgebouw/Haick. Philips 9500 097, £3.50.

Dvorak: Symphony No 7. Concertgebouw/Davis. Philips 9500 132, £3.50.

Saint-Saëns: Violin Concerto No 3, Chausson: Poème, Fauré: Berceuse. Orchestre de Paris/Barenboim. CBS 76530, £3.49.

Shostakovich: The Gadfly. USSR Cinema SO/Emin Khachaturian. HMV ASD 3309, £3.50.

Stockhausen: Trans (two performances). South West German Radio SO/Bour. Severbrücken Radio SO/Zender. DG 2530 726, £3.59.

album conducted by Bernstein. The Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra may not rank among the world's best, but they respond well to Bernstein's enthusiasm and his very evident affection. In the fourth piano concerto Claudio Arrau allows himself to be persuaded as well, where the performance might have been better for a touch of sane clarity. As it is, the piece almost drips at the edges with emotion. But the symphonic dramas of the third *Leonore* overture and the fifth symphony are forcefully conveyed, to the extent that demur is impossible. As a recording of a live concert, moreover, the set has infectious excitement; and as a charity release in aid of Amnesty International, for whom the concert was given last October, it deserves success.

Haick's recordings of Schubert symphonies have a more sober appeal, and a considerable one. The winds of the Concertgebouw sound superb, whether they are blending in soft chords or gracing the music with sleekly turned phrases that avoid all clichés. But their work would have gone for little if it had not been seen into performance paced with unerring skill. I find Haick's way with the fifth symphony particularly attractive, making it trip along while not tarrying on its cobblestones. The main triumph, however, is his performance of the ninth, for which his "Unfinished" offers a preparation. Some accounts of the C major are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them. Haick's is one of the first.

Colin Davis conducts the same orchestra in his recording of Dvorak's seventh symphony, and yet how different they sound. The moulded shapes encouraged by Haick are replaced by open outlines,

often starkly exposed, and his calm flow by a lively tension. This is a dramatic rendering of Dvorak's greatest symphony, and the feeling of challenge is appropriate in a work by which the composer set so much a dull day in his life. The fast movements sound just furious, helped in this by some beautiful orchestral playing.

Less troubled paths are trod in the disc of late nineteenth-century French works for violin and orchestra, recorded by Isaac Stern with Barenboim again, this time conducting the Orchestre de Paris. The best piece here, though it appears on the B side, is Chausson's *Poème*, which Stern discreetly divulges as a pure reverie, quite without sentimentality. Barenboim supports with careful attention to the work's subtle variability of pace. In the Saint-Saëns concerto there is more of a discrepancy between soloist and orchestra, Stern being elegant while Barenboim finds something more underlined in the accompaniment, as if occasionally questioning the violin's easy flow. Fauré's *Berceuse* is a pleasant make-weight.

We arrive at the Twentieth century with some very, very minor music by Shostakovich. His score for *The Gadfly*, a film of romance and revolution set in nineteenth-century Italy, was composed not long after the tenth symphony but unless this suite arranged by Lev Atoumian grossly misrepresents him, he was not here exercising anything like the same imagination, or even taste. Almost all of the music is trite and quite unrecognisable as by Shostakovich.

And so to Stockhausen's *Trans*, composed in 1971 and the most recent work of his to appear yet on record. I first heard this piece under exceptional circumstances which I shall now relate, since my

reaction is bound to be coloured by them. It happened in Mexico City, in the late afternoon of November 1973. *Trans* was to be performed in the evening, and knowing next to nothing about the work, I decided to go along to the theatre in the morning, to see the off-chance that they might be rehearsing. I let myself into the deserted foyer without difficulty and then opened a heavy door into the auditorium. Exactly as I did so, the curtain rose and *Trans* began.

What I saw as the curtain lifted was a string orchestra in three tiers, seated behind a gauze and bathed in very violet light. They were playing and losing focus here or there, while from behind came flurries of woodwind, churning from the brass and stifled crashes from the percussion. Every so often, more or less regularly, there was a crack and a clatter, pulling the ever still strings to a new chord; this noise, I later learned, was the recorded sound of a weaving loom in the country, these things, as the sudden appearance of a fanfaring trumpet above the tiers of strings at one point. It was like a dream.

And in fact *Trans* appeared to Stockhausen in a dream, complete in every detail. No recording can, of course, be more than a partial representation of such a work, but the first side of the present disc provides atmosphere to make up for the lack of what is an awesome spectacle. The recording was made at the world premiere in Donaueschingen, and provides both the sense of a new minting and the often aggressive reactions of the audience. On the other side is a studio recording, Unal *Trans* is staged in this country, these performances will have to do.

Paul Griffiths

**Imund Rubbra**  
Symphony No 10, Opus 145  
Improvisations On Virginal Pieces  
by Giles Farnaby Opus 50  
tribute (for Ralph Vaughan Williams Opus 50)

as Hubert Schönlender conducting the Bournemouth Sinfonietta

Schönlender succeeds in uncovering its charm revealing its texture to best advantage.

In every way a most satisfying and distinguished release. GRAMOPHONE

The sympathy of the conductor and smoothly played playing make an outstanding issue.

RECORDS & RECORDINGS

REAL

**Three outstanding releases**

**PIARD HAITINK COLIN DAVIS**  
Schubert Dvořák  
Symphony No.9 Symphony No.7  
9500 097 9500 132

Both the above with the  
CONCERTGEBOUW ORCHESTRA, AMSTERDAM

**FREDERICA VON STADE**  
Mozart & Rossini  
Opera Arias  
AMSTERDAM PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA  
DE WAART  
9500 098

Opera at the Wells

The London Opera Centre will be presenting *Requiem: The Rape of Lucretia*, at Sadler's Wells on March 15 and 16 and April 1 and 2, and Lully's *Alceste* on March 18 and 19. *The Rape of Lucretia* will be conducted by Robert Brydon and produced by Tom Hawkes. The open-stage production of *Alceste* has been redesigned for the Sadler's Wells stage by David Myerscough-Jones with William Chappell as producer, choreographer and costume designer, and James Robertson (also the translator) will conduct the performances. As before, the Chorus will come from the Europa Singers and the the ballet from the Rambert School of Contemporary Music. The production of *Alceste* will be conducted by Neville Marriner who will be conducting opera for the first time in the new Royal Northern Col-

lege of Music production of Puccini's *La Bohème* in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent on March 22 at Sadler's Wells. Additional performances will be on March 23 and 31.

On March 29 and 30 the college offers a double bill of operatic operas, Vaughan Williams's *Riders to the Sea*, conducted by postgraduate student Andrew Penny and produced by Evan Smith, and Brian Hughes's *Stars and Shadows*, conducted by the composer.

Last March the RNCM Opera Unit and Symphony Orchestra went on a three-week tour of Denmark and Sweden. The Royal Academy of Music, Copenhagen, now makes a reciprocal visit to Manchester School of Contemporary Music, providing two separate chamber orchestras.

Neville Marriner will be conducting opera for the first time in the new Royal Northern Col-

**Sir Georg Solti**  
Exclusively on Decca  
Bizet Carmen

"Decca's new Carmen is top of its class in every way."

Alan Blyth's verdict in 'The Times' is now triumphantly endorsed by the Académie du Disque Français, which has awarded Solti's great recording the 'Premier Grand Prix du Président de la République'.

This recording, one of Decca's very best, will not disappoint you.

Troyanos: Domingo / Van Dam / Te Kanawa  
London Philharmonic Orchestra  
D11D3 (3 LPs) K11K33 (Cassettes)

And Solti's new recording, due for release next week—  
RAVEL: Bolero  
DEBUSSY: Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune

La Mer  
The Chicago Symphony Orchestra  
SXL 8813 Cassette KSXC 8813

Sir Georg Solti is currently in London for concerts with the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

DECCA RECORDS & TAPES

The Decca Record Company Limited, Decca House, Albert Embury Road, London SE1 7AF

**What the critics said**

about two notable recent HMV releases

**VIVALDI: THE FOUR SEASONS**  
IZHAK PERLMAN  
London Philharmonic Orchestra

IZHAK PERLMAN, filling the dual role of soloist and conductor, imparts a deeply musical authority on the performance. From the London Philharmonic he draws string playing of refinement, precision and where necessary, eloquence. As a soloist Perlmann cannot be faulted. The recording has fine balance and warm sonority. Certainly this issue takes its place among the best of this much-courted work.

RECORDS AND RECORDINGS  
ASD 3283 (Stereo) KXSC 3283. Also available on tape cassette.

**BOUSSOUSSERY: DONNE GODDOW/BOISS CHRETIFF**  
Chorus: Chorus de Paris, French National Radio Orchestra  
ESSAY DORNIEN

For me there is only one Boris, the magnificent Christoff. The intensity of his performance, together with a mastery of vocal colouring that amounts to genius, makes his Boris the definitive one of our time.

RECORDS AND RECORDINGS  
ASD 3072 (Stereo) KXSC 3072



**FREEMPOST**, Chippingham, W.  
SN16 7ER.

Name .....

Address .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

TELEPHONE  
01984 511111







# Memories of the grand life in the vast treasure chest of Mentmore

An excerpt from an unpublished manuscript by the Marchioness of Crewe (b 1881, d 1967) describing the various houses in which she had lived. Lady Crewe was the younger daughter of the 5th Earl of Rosebery, who was Prime Minister towards the end of Queen Victoria's reign.

When my mother married my father in 1878 both her parents were dead. As their only child she was thus, through inheritance, the owner of Mentmore at the time of her marriage. This house played a great part in the lives of both my parents but we, as children, never spent very long there. We looked on it as a "visit"; Dalmeny was our home.

My mother's father was the youngest of the four sons of N. M. Rothschild, founder of the English branch of the Rothschild family. Until his father's death my grandfather had worked as a writer in the family banking business. When, however, the management of the firm devolved on his eldest brother, Lionel, my grandfather began to give more and more time to collecting works of art—and race horses—and less and less to banking.

In 1840 he began to buy land at Mentmore, and ten years later he engaged Sir Joseph Paxton as the architect of the house he proposed to build there for himself and his bride. The foundations were already laid when on New Year's Eve, 1851, my mother as a baby of five months old managed, it seems, to lay a commemorative

stone in the rising walls of the house. It seems incredible in these days that such a vast building could have been put up for a cost of little more than £15,000—but so it was. But let us waste no time in considering the economics of building in Mid-Victorian days; let us plunge, rather, into the interior of Mentmore.

It is difficult to describe this house as it appeared to the eyes of a small child; a riot of beauty and richness was everywhere; carving, embroidery, marquetry and bronzes dazzled and bewildered senses accustomed to the sobrieties of a Scottish nursery. On either side of the great central hall were high doors of glass in narrow walnut frames. Through one door could be seen the broad marble staircase of shallow steps leading up to a landing, on which stood scarlet chairs of state on either side of a pedestal surmounted by a marble head.

Through the doors at the other end of this huge room more marble steps were visible; these led down to the South Entrance and so on to the terrace. On the gallery tables in the South Entrance were porphyry and alabaster vases and also, for a time, stands on which perched red and blue macaws and a white cockatoo. The discordant cries of these birds and the brilliance of their plumage added to the strange sense of the exotic.

My sister and I generally viewed the wonders of the great hall from above, our heads wedged between the marble

banisters of the gallery which surrounded it. But I can remember one day standing in the centre of the hall, alone, and consciously trying to consider its appearance. Under my feet lay an enormous Savonnerie carpet, cut about in the time of the French Revolution and later sewn together again in a haphazard way. High overhead were the three gilt lanterns which had once swung from the stars of the Baccantur in which the Dogs had been rowed out for the annual wedding of Venice to the sea. I remember wondering if they missed the bright foam of the Adriatic in their present dusty splendour.

At the end of the hall stood a gigantic black marble fireplace, supported by two white marble rams. Although I had been told that it had been designed by Robens, and indeed came to Mentmore from his house in Antwerp, my eyes were more attracted by the silver life-size figure of the dwarf, Sir Geoffrey Hudson, which stood on its top. Many queer-shaped golden clocks stood on a table in one corner of the room; they and an Arabic lamp shared with Sir Geoffrey their claims on my children's attention, and it was many years before I learned to look with appreciation at the greater works of art surrounding them.

In the gallery—our usual vantage point—hung large Venetian mirrors and under these were high-backed chairs covered in cream coloured satin which was heavily braided and fringed. Over the satin were

loose covers of Spanish leather, and I remember the fascination of discovering the many-coloured fringes and silken knots I had only felt, and hardly guessed at, through the enveloping leather. At night a new and different beauty filled the hall. The great brocade curtains were drawn and their crimson silk was reflected in the shimmering light thrown off from marble, bronze and glowing wood. The whole room was illuminated by the torches jutting out from each corner. I remember the "plop" of each gas jet as it was lit by a long wax taper, held out at arm's length by a man craning over the gallery balustrade.

When Mentmore was first built and had been furnished by my grandfather with its varied beautiful contents, his many friends came to stay. Here they often encountered Sir Joseph Paxton who had progressed in my grandfather's affections from trusted architect to well-liked friend.

We have heard much about my grandfather in connexion with the house, except that when he returned from hunting he used to have a bath in the Limoges Room—a singular place to choose. It was on the ground floor and was lined with glass cases containing Limoges enamels. It led out of the Amber Room—so called because its chief ornaments were amber. It was exciting to see there on hot days and see if the chandelier, also of amber, had melted and was lying on the floor.

So many personalities must have stayed at Mentmore and must have dined in the great dining-room with the walls hung with Genoese velvet and pictures by Van Loo. On the side-tables were old German figures. I particularly remember one—a horse whose rider had the head of Gustavus Adolphus. This head could be removed and replaced with that of Wallenstein, which was kept in the interior of the horse. This was useful in the Thirty Years' War, so as to be always ready with the victor. On a small plaque under a window in this room are inscribed the names of those who dined with my father to celebrate the turn of the century.

Into his sitting room my father moved some of the best furniture in the house, shortly after he married. I have heard that my mother was delighted and that she exclaimed, "It shows his good taste." The furniture included Necker's writing-table, the cabinet of Augustus the Strong, a low carved table of which was supposed to have been made by Louis Seize.

I was told that my grandfather, Baroness Miver de Rothschild, had generally sat in the Green Drawing Room, so called because the walls were lined with green silk, a perfect background for the Italian pictures and the cabinet of ebony and gold given to Marie de Medici on her marriage, by the City of Florence. But my grandmother, as she had in different health and her phobia was draughts. As the Green Drawing Room was really a passage room, the three doors

The Marchioness of Crewe, aged 4. A detail from the painting by Millais. By permission Mary, Duchess of Roxburgh. Photograph Courtesy Institute.

## George Hutchinson Putting a check on the 'outside left'

On the day of Mr Crosland's death a meeting took place in London that might almost have been designed to pay tribute to the principles that informed and guided his own political outlook and unfailingly distinguished his long services to the Labour movement.

Led by a member of the Government, Mr William Rodgers, and including other MPs, this was a meeting of social democrats determined, if they can, to overcome the far left influence now undermining the party—influences sadly at variance with the spirit of reason and tolerance that inspired Anthony Crosland. Philosophically, and in other respects, he was in the line and mould of his old friend Hugh Gaitskell, and his early death is similarly tragic.

Perhaps the most fitting memorial to both would be a Labour Party in which standards like theirs again became uppermost, as they were until recent years. The sentiments that moved Hugh Gaitskell and Anthony Crosland are still deeply embedded in the Labour movement. They have not been obliterated; but they need to be asserted afresh if Labour is to recover and retain its historic reputation as a party of liberty, its enabling tradition.

This is Mr Rodgers' purpose. In Mr Gaitskell's day he was prominent in the Campaign for Democratic Socialism. Let us hope that he and his friends will now prove equally adept in protecting the sort of Labour Party which the present leader, Mr Callaghan, had wished to preserve. It is in the interests of everyone that they should succeed—everyone, I mean, except the wreckers, Trotskyist or otherwise.

William Rodgers is a former secretary of the Fabian Society, to which the young James Callaghan (then known as Leonard) was attracted long years ago. It is the ideals of the Fabians and like-minded libertarians that are under systematic, disciplined and unrelenting attack from a totalitarian minority.

As Mr Rodgers was saying: "The undeniable fact is that the moderates, democratic socialists and loyalists have been on the defensive. The question is, really this: is the party to be increasingly influenced by those who care little for our values? The outside left, as I choose to call

## What love and 'health' for a shilling' did for Jesse Boot

Boots the chemists play as central a part in our commercial times as the guilds or street vendors played for our ancestors. A third of all British women visit their high street cathedral of toothpaste and talcum powder every week. But not one in 300 could tell you why it is called Boots. They do sell wellies down there by the hot water bottles, but it surely cannot be because of that.

A hundred years ago this February Jesse Boot, aged 27, put up his own sign for the first time in the window of a poky little shop at 38 Goose Gate, Nottingham, advertising drugs and proprietary articles at reduced prices. He was the son of a farm labourer, who was a Wesleyan preacher with a talent for making herbal remedies as well as saving souls. He died when Jesse was seven, and the boy left school soon afterwards to help his mother in her small herbalist business.

The boy tramped for miles barefoot during the day, gathering herbs for the shop, and studied in the local library in the evenings. In 1877 he took over the shop, and began to put his ideas into practice, notably cup-price selling and popular advertising at a time when working people were beginning to have more money to spend. On February 24, 1877, he took the largest advertisement in *The Nottingham Daily Express*. It listed 128 items for sale, ranging down the alphabet from "Allen's Hair Restorer" to "Woodhouse's Rheumatic Elixir", and including a number of home-made preparations such as "Boots No Name Ointment", "Boots Aromatic Composition Powder" and "Boots Patent Lobelia Plaster for asthma, indigestion, and spasms".

These last useful objects were rolled by his sister, Jane, and later marketed under the irresistible slogan, "Health for a Shilling". This was an obvious success. The shop, Beecham's Pills, which were advertised as being "Worth a Guinea a Box".

The best thing that Jesse Boot ever did for himself and his firm was to marry Florence Rowe, the daughter of a stationer and bookshop owner. She was lively, gregarious, and her enthusiasms led Jesse to diversify into such lucrative new lines as fancy goods, cosmetics, artist's materials, books, and

stationery. She also looked after her staff, and took a high and positive view of the calling of trade. When she learned that some of her poorer girls came to work without breakfast, she ordered hot cocoa to start the day at Boots.

Whenever a girl got married, Florence gave her a Bible. She once addressed her assembled women shop assistants as follows: "My earliest recollections are of toddling round the counters at my father's side, and learning from him that all labour was dignified; and that to be courteous and obliging was a great asset in the business world, and that life in a shop could be and ought to be a high calling."

The little shop at Goose Gate has done well. Jesse Boot became Lord Trent in 1928, and died three years later, after being crippled for many years by arthritis. In his retirement he devoted himself to philanthropy, notably gifts of money and land to Nottingham University College, which he wanted to see become a university.

Today there are 1,200 shops that carry his name. Their sales last year were worth £647.5m. They employ 66,600 staff. It is barely possible for a Briton to imagine shaving, or changing the baby, or curing belly-ache or hangover without Boots. But this week a hundred years ago it was all just a gleam in the eye of a young man with some home-picked samples, big ideas, and a weekly turnover of £20.



Jesse Boot

Philip Howard

## Sportsview Skating on very thin ice

There have been two notable events in sport so far this month: an admission, by people who should know, that the sports facilities for youth in Britain are now the worst in Europe, and the decision by the Greater London Council to help the capital's ailing football clubs.

The depressing verdict on sports facilities surprised few of the youth service workers and sports officials meeting in the new £13m Wembley Conference Centre, but their admission that no remedy has yet been devised is dispiriting.

As for the GLC, one councillor, apparently a Fulham season ticket holder, argued that watching football must be recognized as part of the fabric of a working man's life; if the Royal Opera House deserved support, why not Craven Cottage or Stamford Bridge? In return, the newspapers—though this was not putting soccer in the rates, it was hastily pointed out—could be given use of various recreational facilities on the grounds.

Which brings us to ice hockey. If the anxious Wembley delegates and the suddenly sports-conscious councillors happen to be passing the Silver Blades ice rink, Streatham, at about midday on Wednesday, they will find further evidence of the desperate over-use of sports facilities, and a strong hint of where money might be better channelled. The spectacle of 15-year-olds waiting to play ice hockey at 1 a.m. and later posing a question requiring an answer.

In come the speed men

After sweating South London youth—or a sizable part of it—has been coaxed, threatened or swept off the ice and thrust under the street, speed skaters, the sport's poorest cousins, will be granted 40 hours' training (they will have come from as far away as Harlow and Brighton) before Streatham Hawks hockey team takes the ice.

Conspicuous among the Hawks is Tony Goldstone, a 15-year-old pupil of Beaufoy Comprehensive School, Kensington. At Beaufoy he will be sitting O levels in May in art, design and technical drawing.

At the Silver Blades hockey skills and willing stay up until the early hours. Ice hockey's Rookie of the year, the captaincy, a senior league Hawks, an admiration of his hockey—men like Tony. What John Rost and Tony F. ex-Wembley Lions and Bri Tigers, and now unpaid unrecognized youth leader.

Tony learnt to skate at 5 ham—the only rink in London (population as b Switzerland's)—which is such a matter of the su of the finest. If there i favourable thing that ca said about Britain's rinks that nowhere else can you to be so fast on the brea aggressive in the ruck—merical operators have packing them in long t John Curry, packing bein operative word.

The last in the queue

"We come last in the here", John Rost said a rest period while playin the more senior Streatham skins against an all-American Oxford Uni side say one Sunday morn have travelled to B Southampton and Grims find ice. Football clubs f pitch within five miles, b us it's 100 miles."

Rost said it was wor their younger teams, li Grasshoppers, aged 12 under and the Scorpions, 15, because they had onl hour a week on ice.

Contrary to popular the collapse of the profes London Lions three year did not deal a death blow hockey. Quite the reverse. Unless someone puts ice has been an explosion interest, with more players ever before—and British pl at that. Council-run i centres which include ice have helped to inject new but London is still a black raras, there seem, little h youngsters like Tony Gold

## Question to the Arts Council: what chance the unknown novelist?

The novel is dead, long live the novel. Those who proclaim with monotonous regularity that the novel is dead have much less wisdom on their side than those who, announcing the death of the monarchy, in the same breath announce its continuation. Current economic circumstances, however, do indicate that a few novels at least need a helping hand over the stile.

For those who are unfamiliar with the workings of the Arts Council literature panel, let me briefly, and perhaps oversimplifying, say that it awards grants to writers to write (extremely laudable) and grants to publishers to protect them against loss on "difficult" books. The acquisition of such a grant by the publisher is on an ad hoc title-by-title basis.

Here let me express a credo with which readers of this newspaper might possibly sympathize. Essentially I do not believe, as a publisher and as a businessman (and the publisher who is not a businessman is no publisher) in something for nothing. As a private taxpayer and as a corporate taxpayer I feel entitled to ask for money from the Arts Council since its funds come from my private

and my corporate purses and those of many others.

None the less, I have never in my dealings with other bodies and individuals, accepted money towards the publication of any book without giving something in return. What I, and I suspect most other publishers, should give in return, is books.

The Arts Council's grants to publishers are based upon the philosophy that they should make it easier for publishers to publish difficult, experimental and essentially uncommercial works of merit. With this, I and most civilized publishers most obviously agree. It is also self-evident that at the moment it is precisely this kind of book, the book that is normally eligible for a grant, which suffers most from worsening economic conditions.

The educated middle-class find it harder and harder to find the money to buy hard-cover books of this kind. Librarians, who muse, in the nature of the democratic process, supply books for the greatest good of the greatest number, are under very obvious pressure to stop buying poetry, first novels and experimental works.

A librarian who feels an obligation towards the community which pays his salary must inevitably, in allocating his ever more slender library purchasing budget, think very hard about whether he should buy, for say, £3.50 a new novel by Allister Maclean (who needs no subsidy) which will be borrowed by at least 100 people before it falls apart, or a new novel by Eva Figgis or Paul Bailey or David Plante which is likely to have many fewer borrowers in its lifetime. Support is needed for the work of these and other interesting but at present essentially uncommercial English novelists.

For a good literary first or second novel, one could during the post war boom confidently print 3,000 copies; if it received good reviews one could expect to sell 1,500 to the library system and approximately 1,200-1,300 to the public through sales in bookshops and give 2,500 copies away for review and publicity purposes and, if not with a significant profit, then at least without any substantial loss.

Today, because of the straitened circumstances created in the world of book-buying by inflation, the so-called "safe

library sale" of any decent book which is not of obvious commercial interest and merit has probably dwindled to something like 300 or 400, and the sale to devoted members of the public who are prepared to spend nearly £4 on a 200-page novel instead of on a bottle of Scotch has dwindled to similar, if not lower, figures.

Of the new novel by Eva Figgis we shall print 2,000 copies and because she is an established experimental writer (if that is not an oxymoron) we can confidently expect to sell some 600 or so copies to the libraries and perhaps an equal quantity to the public. The rest will go in review copies and sales to individual admirers.

However, the price that we can charge bears no relevance to the manufacturing cost. Public taste has not yet caught up with book production inflation and, for whatever reasons, publishers have been slow to raise realistic prices on novels of this kind being reasonably certain that if they did so they would not be bought.

However, Eva Figgis has a substantial critical reputation and a reasonable public following. Let us take the first novel

of real quality by the unknown John Smith. In today's climate, the library sale is likely to be some 2,300 at best and sales to the public another 200 or so, mostly the author's friends and, at the end of the year, nearly a thousand books having cost a pound each will be unsalable and worth only a few pennies each. A loss to the publisher, without over-heads, of nearly a thousand pounds.

The economic price for Mr Smith's book is about £8 and that for Eva Figgis between £5-£6, clearly intolerable figures that would create a classic vicious circle.

If, on the other hand, one were able to print, say, 3,000 copies, then probably the retail price could be contained at £3.90, but one could only do that if there were a form of guaranteed purchase different from that which we used to get, but can no longer expect, from the public library system.

I suggest that the Arts Council should undertake to purchase between 1,500-2,000 copies at the normal trade discount from the publisher. These copies, with appropriate label, inserted by the publisher, indicating the source and nature of the purchase would be presented to those public libraries who would like to have the book but can no longer afford to buy it.

This way a grant is being made by the Arts Council to the publisher. And, since the publisher would pay a full royalty to the author, a grant is being made by the Arts Council to the author. In round figures, assuming a retail price of £4, a 10 per cent royalty and an order for 2,000 copies, the author automatically gets £800. At the same time, a generous donation is being made to the public library system.

Given their freedom of choice, as limited by budgetary restriction, they would probably have been able to take only 300 copies anyway to conserve their dwindling resources for more popular books.

Above all, the overall charitable concept which many people feel to be degrading is thus avoided since the Arts Council would be getting value for money. I imagine that this might appear politically desirable at the present time.

While I am possible that it is not always possible for different government bodies to cooperate as well as they might, one should also consider the possi-

T. G. Rosen

Arab  
man face  
snags



# Afro-Arab dilemma faces many snags

Sudan's vast agricultural potential, long known about but never exploited, comes to itself in 25 years, satisfying these requirements. Less than 10 per cent of the country's 200 million acres of arable land are presently under cultivation, though they are not yielding enough to feed Sudan's sparse population.

The idea is that Arab money, western technology and Sudanese labour should together exploit the

Sudan's vast agricultural potential, long known about but never exploited, commands itself to the Arabs as satisfying these requirements. Less than 10 per cent of the country's 200 million acres of arable land are at present under cultivation, and they are not yielding enough to feed Sudan's arable population. The idea is that Arab money, western technology and Sudanese labour should together exploit the



**President Nimeiry: head of a giant country and survivor of four attempted coups.**

country has the capacity to act in motion so huge and ambitious a plan. The country lacks basic resources and a short skilled labor force and management, a shortage rapidly worsening through a "brain drain."

Much depends on the success of what is happening at the 100-mile frontier between the Blue Nile and White Nile. The ease of Mr. "Tirly" Row, Sudan, a close friend of Pres-

ident Nasser, is not to be overestimated. However, even if, despite everything the Kenana scheme turns out to be the success everyone is hoping for, then it will greatly boost the confidence of Arab and other potential investors in Sudan's agricultural future.

In which case Sudan will move a step closer to President Nimeiry's dream for his country—that of farmer-ownership to the Arab world.

P.H.

All this is the result  
and  
We have made a  
Ministry of In

**Information Sports and Culture**



art Agrogan, the o walk from the Cairo, described 'a desolation of an infernal howling waste of food and water.' He added: 'I have hugh it, and now fear of the nineteenth-century' declared: 'For as trantulas and serpents, white ants, and of loathsome bug crawling over the Khartum, whose somewhere there, kill simply as "a force".

... were they alive could be astonished by the machinery for this hot and discscape by agricultural mechanizts and econging satellite phoned other advanced

... turies of poverty hope of economic Sudan's economic could be in sight. But the North Sea oil has untapped million acres of tural land.

... next 25 years, these heartland and itself trans- into a huge an- dized mechanized. For its fertile, savannas have catch the eye of a but agricultur- Arab states, at a they have begun

to worry about their future food supplies.

Within 10 years, Arab economists forecast, the Middle East, with its rising population and expectations, may run into serious trouble. One leading Arab authority has gone so far as to predict that unless action is taken now, some Arab states could before long find themselves facing famine.

By 1985 it has been calculated, the Arab world will be confronted with an annual food deficit of more than 600,000 tons of meat and 2,700,000 tons of wheat and 2,700,000 tons of sugar.

Furthermore Arab strategists point out, if an "oil war" were to break out between the Arab world and the United States or the West, realisation might follow in the form of a total food embargo. For both these reasons they are urgent need of a reliable source of meat, grain and sugar without any political strings which could be combined with a sound investment for their surplus oil resources.

Sudan's vast agricultural potential, long known about but never exploited, commends itself to the Arabs as a source of meat, grain, and sugar. Less than 10 per cent of the country's 200 million acres of arable land are at present under cultivation, and they are not yielding enough to feed Sudan's sparse population.

The idea is that Arab money, western technology and Sudanese labour should together exploit the country's resources, turning it into a major food exporter. If it succeeded it would change the face of Sudan and revolutionize the lives of its people.

The master plan has been prepared by experts of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development which envisages massive spending on 10 large agricultural and basic service projects, spread over the next 25 years, which would turn Sudan into a world food power and "granary of the Middle East." Some of these projects have been incorporated in the Government's new six-year plan which proposes expenditure of £2,680m on agriculture.

Thus, anyway, is the theory. Nobody seriously questions the assumptions on which it is based for even in the Second World War Britain was able to feed the Allied armies in North Africa had come to much the same conclusion, although then it got no further than a meat campaign.

However, what some doubters ask is whether the country has the capacity to set in motion so huge and ambitious a plan. Sudan lacks basic services and is short of skilled labour and management, a shortage rapidly worsening through a "brain drain".

Much depends on the success of what is happening at 180 miles south of Khartum between the Blue Nile and White Nile. The idea of Mr "Tiny" Rowland, a close friend of Presi-

dent Nimeiry, this will be the biggest sugar cane estate in the world when finished, with the capacity to produce 100,000 tons of sugar every day. Costing \$475m and managed by Lonrho, Kenana is expected to be in production by the end of 1978.

Its detractors say that the real reason just so big for the Sudanese—or anybody else for that matter—to operate successfully. In a land where machinery tends to be accident prone they say it would have been better to build several smaller units rather than one huge one. However, only time will tell who is right.

Others are concerned with the future of Sudan is watching the Kenana project cautiously. The unexpected setback to the scheme caused by the recent discovery of extensive leaks in the new 500-mile oil pipeline from Port Sudan to Khartum shows that even the best of western managed plans can go wrong.

The resulting fuel shortage is already being felt at Kenana as a blow. However, it despite everything the Kenana scheme turns out to be the success everyone is hoping for, then it will greatly assist the country of Arab and other potential investors in Sudan's agricultural future.

In which case Sudan will move a step closer to President Nimeiry's dream for his country—that of farmed extraordinary to the Arab world.

P.H.

On March 3, 1977 we celebrate five years of peace and considerable progress. The regional government of the self-governing Southern Sudan in Juba, takes this opportunity to thank many countries, governments, international and voluntary organisations as well as individuals that have helped in repatriating and resettling our people and reconstructing our economy.

Ministry of Informat

There is much more to do.

**We have made a start and there is much more to do.**

Ministry of Information Sports and Culture





## Bank of Khartoum

Under the leadership of Persident Gaafar Niméri conditions in the Sudan have radically changed. Industries are developing, trade is booming, and great agricultural schemes are in the making. The Bank of Khartoum is the throbbing heart of almost all these activities.

People having business to do with the Sudan, choose the Bank of Khartoum. And no wonder why.

We are indeed the best qualified in the field of both domestic and foreign trade and are now, by far, the largest Bank doing commercial banking in the Sudan.

Here are only some reasons why people think so highly of our Bank:

- ★ Being oldest in the Job in the Sudan, we offer our customers the cream of 65 years of experience.
- ★ Our services are rendered through an extensive network of branches throughout the Sudan.
- ★ We enjoy a vast number of business connections with correspondents worldwide and, hence facilities on a global basis.

Throughout the 6 years following the nationalization of Banks in the Sudan, and with eminent personalities at the top, we made big strides forward.

- ★ Our profits trebled.
- ★ Our contributions to the National Development Plan added up to more than 36% of that of all other Sudanese Banks.
- ★ The continuous rise in our deposits reflects increasing trustworthiness.

Make Bank of Khartoum your first Sudanese friend when doing business with the Sudan and, sure enough, we will live up to your expectations.

### BANK OF KHARTOUM

Head Office,  
P. O. Box 1008,  
Khartoum



**NATIONAL CIGARETTES  
COMPANY LTD.**

AND

**BLUE NILE CIGARETTES  
CO. LIMITED**

Manufacturers of top quality Virginia Cigarettes.  
Importers of World Famous Tobacco products

P.O. Box 2083 KHARTOUM (SUDAN)  
CABLES WATANIA

## Huge untapped resources attract international attention

by Atef Sultan

The visitor to Khartoum is soon struck by the immensity of the problems facing Sudan; indeed, when one ventures beyond the capital, the problems may seem overwhelming. Sudan is a vast country with remarkable cultural and economic differences and it is only recently that it has embarked on a serious attempt to develop its enormous natural resources.

But Sudan is not yet equipped to cope with the complexities of modern and comprehensive development. Apart from the problems of political stability, the country's public services and administrative facilities are far from adequate even to serve the present modest level of its economic activity.

However, Sudan's huge untapped resources have attracted considerable attention in the international business community. Businessmen and financiers have been flocking to Khartoum competing to supply the funds and the technology to keep up the development momentum.

Remarkably, Sudan's creditworthiness has not been seriously affected either because it is the only country listed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as having negative foreign exchange reserves or because of its rapidly growing foreign debts which last July soared to \$950m. The international business community sees the country's poor financial position as a short-term problem, and believes that its long-term prospects look good and therefore investments will pay well.

Most development projects in Sudan are supported by external funds. Although finances have been tight for various sources, the bulk of it comes from the Arab oil-exporting countries. Last April, the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) began to put into effect a massive sugar programme costing \$2,287m to

exploit Sudan's agricultural potential.

Under this programme, nearly a third of the total investment will go to basic public service projects and because of this the programme will have far-reaching effects on Sudan's overall economic conditions.

The launching of the AFESD's programme has played an important role in encouraging other investors. Now the prospects for the creation of a more efficient service sector appear promising, investment in Sudan has become popular.

Sudan has been working hard to develop its farming, mining, industry, transport and communications and this will make carrying out the ambitious AFESD programme, including a proposal for cultivation of soy beans and maize and other planned projects easier.

**\$240m scheme to irrigate 820,000 acres**

To meet immediate needs, Sudan, with help of Arab money, is carrying out a number of large agricultural projects of which the Rahad irrigation scheme is one of the biggest. The project, being carried out by the Rahad Corporation at a cost of \$240m, will eventually irrigate 820,000 acres south-east of Gezira and the first stage covering 300,000 acres is scheduled for completion by 1978.

The project's production targets are put at 220,000 bales of cotton, 70,000 tons of cotton seed and 50,000 tons of groundnuts a year, most of which will be exported. The British firm of Sir M. MacDonald & Partners acting as engineering consultant for the project while Shanksland, Cox Partnership has been appointed as sub-consultant for planning and architectural works.

Another big project is also under way to establish the world's biggest sugar plantation and refining

estate, the Kenana scheme. This will cost about \$475m to develop 85,000 acres of sugar cane on farms between the Blue and White Niles near Kosti with a production target of some 330,000 tons of refined sugar a year by 1980. About half of this will be exported.

Following an agreement concluded with Egypt in August, 1975, work has begun on the vital 73-year-old project to dig the 175-mile Jonglei diversion canal in the south. The canal, which is to be built by a French consortium forming part of a larger project costing about \$350m to drain the great Sudd swamp and save some four million cubic metres of water a year to irrigate 200,000 acres of new land and will eventually irrigate an estimated area of 2,500,000 acres.

The canal, which will link the southern towns of Jonglei and Malakal, will also considerably improve navigational supply routes in the south as well as with the north.

Sudan is also developing its industry to achieve self-sufficiency in principal consumer goods. Besides the rapid growth in the sugar industry, other industrial efforts are concentrated on the development of textiles. Ten textile plants are being built with the help of the United Kingdom, Belgium and China.

Among the other big industrial projects being carried out is the development of a cement plant at Derudeb in the Red Sea province costing \$78m. The plant, which is built with financial help from Britain and Kuwait, will have an initial production capacity of 500,000 tons a year and is expected to be completed in 1979.

Work on the exploitation of Sudan's mineral resources is progressing fast. In May 1976, the Saudi-Sudanese Commission for the Exploitation of the Red Sea Resources was established to develop zinc, copper and silver deposits in the Red Sea at a cost of \$45m. The rich iron ore deposits in the Blue Nile



province also will be developed and output is to be increased from 25,000 tons to 50,000 tons a year in the next two years.

Two Japanese companies, the Mitsubishi Corporation and Japan Metals & Chemicals, agreed in January to take a 49 per cent stake in a joint venture with the Sudanese Government to establish a chrome mine with an annual capacity of between 200,000 and 300,000 tons. Most of the output will be exported to Japan. The companies will invest about \$60m over 10 years and a feasibility study for the project will begin soon.

Hopes for oil and gas discoveries are rising. Geological and geophysical surveys during the past three years have yielded promising indications of oil and gas deposits in the Red Sea area. Both the American Pacific International and Standard Oil of California announced last year that they struck gas in their concession areas.

Other international companies, including Chevron Overseas Petroleum, Texaco, both of the United States, and the British company Ball & Collins, have also been granted concessions for oil and gas exploration in Sudan but, despite the discovery of small and commercially viable quantities of oil deposits, production has not yet started.

But obstacles to the success of development programmes are immense. Sudan's fairly rapid growth has produced serious balance of payments problems and inflation is running at between 20 per cent and 30 per cent a year.

Serious shortages in

skilled workforce are emerging as large numbers of the already scarce technical and managerial staff are finding more lucrative opportunities in oil-producing Gulf states. Sudan's almost non-existent public works facilities, however, have been the most important factor in any development in the country.

Serious deficiencies appear in almost all types of transport and communication resources and it is the development of this sector of the economy that will practically determine the level of Sudan's overall economic growth. With this in mind, the Sudanese Government has been giving priority to a number of large projects which are expected considerably to improve these facilities.

One of the most important projects, which will greatly ease the pressure on existing rail and road services, is the \$15km oil pipeline linking Khartoum with the country's only port, Port Sudan. The 600,000 tonne a year pipeline costing \$50m is financed by the Kuwait Investment Company and constructed by a consortium formed between Suedrohrbau of West Germany and Sir Alfred McAlpine. On commissioning the pipeline last September, serious leaks in the pipes were discovered and its opening has been put back by a few months.

Port Sudan, which caters for 97 per cent of the country's exports and 95 per cent of its imports, is being improved and a second port will be built at Suakin with West German help.

Sudan's road network, which boasts a mere 500km of asphalted surface, is also being improved with finan-

cial help from the Bank, China and Japan.

More than 1,000 km weather roads linking Sudan and Khartoum being built at a cost of \$300m and are scheduled for completion by 1979.

Because of the inland rail and road facilities, transport has become most reliable and this is now being greatly improved. Work is expected to begin soon on the construction of four air strips in the southern provinces of Juba, Marakal and Wad Medani.

Sudan's telecommunication services also are modernized under a project agreed in September 1976 with the Arab Bank for Investment and Development. The project is financed from a \$7m agreed with the Arab Bank Investment Company and from a \$12m raised in January 1976 on the Eurodollar market. The project also planned under a year development which will be launched in June.

The plan, extending 1983, envisages a total expenditure of more than \$7,400m, of which \$5 will come from the sector and \$3,143m from private sector.

The author is on the staff of the Middle East Digest.

John Garner traces the ups and downs of the principal agricultural product

## Cotton industry faces a dilemma

Few Europeans would guess at the significance of cotton to such countries as Sudan. Cotton is the world's principal agricultural product for industry, its cultivation or processing provides the livelihood for at least 200 million people, mostly in the developing world. Although, ironically, the leading suppliers are the United States and Russia, exports of cotton provide the main foreign exchange earnings of Pakistan, Turkey, Egypt, much of Central and South America, and many African countries.

Cotton textiles are of paramount importance to India and China, and were the basis for industrial development in South-east Asia. Yet in none of these is a nation's dependence upon its success more strikingly evident than in Sudan.

It was British patronage which financed, inspired and put into effect the vast agricultural irrigation scheme, probably still the largest single farming enterprise in the world that has been developed in what was once desert just south of the confluence of the White and Blue Niles at Khartoum.

The development of this area, the first self-interest colonialism in that the Lancashire spinner sought cheap, assured supplies of the fine long-staple cotton he could secure in quantity only from Egypt.

That conspicuous agricultural success was not attended by comparable economic gain has been the bitterest pill of Sudanese independence. Production of cotton had been much expanded by the 1950s, after extension of the original gravity-irrigated Gezira scheme, and the advent of lesser private schemes, which depended not upon a large dam and canal system, as did the Gezira, but upon mechanical pumping of water direct from the adjacent Niles.

There was indeed a brief period after the Second World War in which the abundant Egyptian-type cotton sold well, finding large outlets for Western European and Japanese shirts and Indian saris.

However, the British, architects of the enterprise, were by then unwittingly engineering the first decline in cotton demand by the polyester fibre, which was introduced in Britain, offering a challenge far greater than that of nylon. The British home market, earlier a consumer of vast quantities of the staple, was among the first to succumb. Sales to

the western countries, by Egypt and Sudan, declined drastically.

There followed a long period during which exports from both countries were maintained only by the increasing commitment of cotton to Russia and Eastern Europe, whose motives in purchasing were not solely commercial. Advisers from the West advocated the production of American-type cotton already a proven commodity on the ground that this type commanded more outlets.

Marketing became increasingly difficult in the 1960s, and the Western European influence inevitably lost ground. In 1970, the private exporting firms which had hitherto bought the cotton from the producing organizations, were nationalized. They were consolidated into four exporting companies, operating under the aegis of a government supervisory body, the Cotton Public Corporation.

Those who expected this move to provide the answer for the difficulties of marketing Sudanese cotton were to be disappointed. "Blessed, or perhaps burdened, with an abundance of cotton that the world has not always needed, the corporation has been confronted with a task that would have taxed the intellectual resources of the most perspicacious European or American commodity trader."

The recent nadir of Khartoum's experience was in 1974, when, just as the effects of the oil price explosion were being felt in all other markets but cotton and values there were still fairly firm, the corporation held out for unrealistically high prices, only to be left with a huge accumulation of supply when the market slumped. There emerged from the subsequent painful self-examination a resolve to make all sectors of the cotton community more keenly aware of their dependence upon one another, and to develop a greater sensitivity to the needs of the market.

Much good has indeed resulted. The standard of "ginning", a factory process by which the fibre is detached from its seed, has been greatly improved. The doubts as to the wisdom of growing more American-type cottons at the expense of Egyptian types, have been largely dispelled.

The cultivation of American strains in the geographically isolated lesser schemes, from which they could not hybridize the long staple, was among the first to succumb. Sales to

speeded up. After much misgiving their production in the Gezira itself, with a wide cotton sanitaire to prevent hybridization, has been accomplished.

The winter of 1975-76 witnessed a recovery of international cotton values as the important countries' economies pulled painfully out of recession. Typically, farmers around the world had overreacted to the earlier collapse of cotton prices, and to the rise in food values. Cotton acreage was cut back sharply, and as demand recovered, Sudan sold its accumulated stock, even of Egyptian types, at satisfactory prices. Export earnings in 1976 were the highest on record.

The crop is picked between January and June. It appeared late last summer that providence was at last smiling upon Khartoum. World prices were still rising very rapidly and bids for Sudanese cotton, whether American type or Egyptian type, came thick and fast. But again the time was appointed, just as the corporation seemed poised for the strike, textile mills on all continents reported their inability to sell further fine yarn at the level of prevailing cotton prices. The tightness of world supply in the American types allowed continued marketing of those cottons, whereas selling of the Egyptian types came to a sudden and quite unexpected stop.

Picking of the 1977 crop has now begun. Output of the American types will no doubt reach 325,000 bales (410lb each). About 120,000 of these will be required by the rapidly expanding domestic textile industry, and 100,000 of the balance have already been sold forward. Marketing of the remainder should present no difficulty, yet more than 400,000 bales of Egyptian types remain unsold from last season, and rather more should be forthcoming from the current harvest.

Here lies Khartoum's present dilemma. American-type prices are again on the upturn, and there is at least the possibility that the American, German and Japanese Governments will apply sufficient stimulus to their respective economies to effect an improvement in general textile demand by the coming summer. Should one wait upon economic events in the West, or make price concessions that could possibly prove unavailing?

The author is editor of Cotton Outlook.

شركة الصمغ العربي المحدودة

**The Gum Arabic Company Limited**

HEAD OFFICE: KHARTOUM

P.O. Box 857 Khartoum 378

Port Sudan

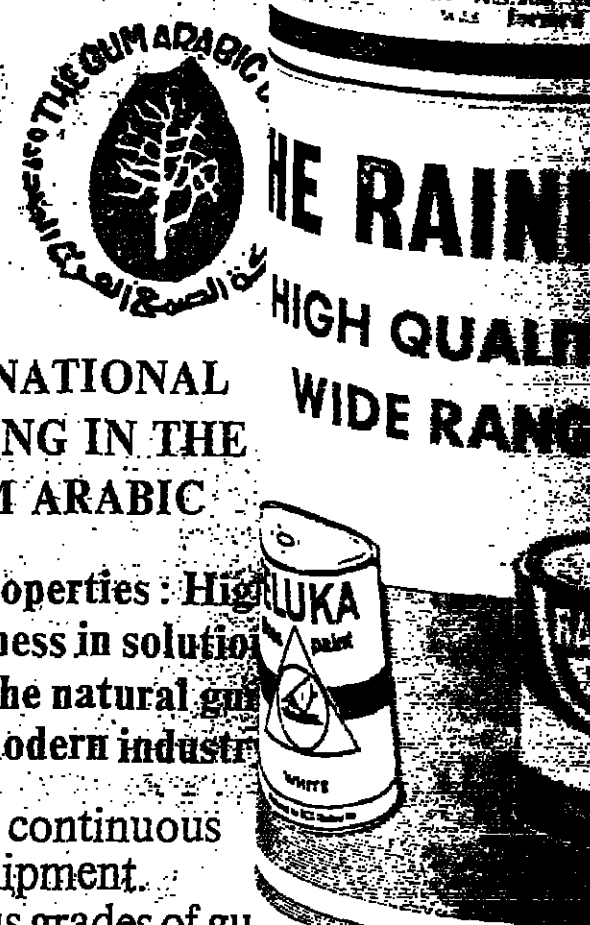
Telex 314

**It is NATURAL  
TO USE  
THE NATURAL!**

**THE LEADING INTERNATIONAL  
COMPANY SPECIALISING IN THE  
MARKETING OF GUM ARABIC**

The unique combination of properties: High solubility in water, adhesiveness in solution and uncrystallisability—give the natural gum a wide range of functions in modern industry

Customers are assured of continuous supply and prompt shipment. Guaranteed qualities of various grades of gum



شركة الصمغ العربي

Manufactured by THE KHARTOUM



of Sultan examines in detail the project to transform the country into the anary of the Arab world. He also describes the Kenana scheme, the first of many huge farming programmes

## Ten-year plan to counter rising world prices

resources that naturally make it by greater food and ar in the Middle

grest country in the Arab world, area of nearly square miles, it is land estimated 60 million acres

is dominated by ally traditional agriculture in activity is regu- bresen weather. a for Sudan's welep very little wealth has been ack of finance. things are begin- x very different. ce the 1973 oil of the indu- countries have y too familiar dependence on supplies, Arab o, have become carned with the r of their ind- yard to their food hey now import

about a half their food requirements, and with a rapid increase in their population their food needs are growing considerably.

Faced with the possibility of world shortages in grains and the continuous rise in food prices, Arab economic and financial strategists became keenly interested in large-scale plans that could make the region self-sufficient in food production.

mentation of 100 integrated projects costing a total of \$2,287m.

The projects involve public service developments with direct returns in crop and livestock production and the agro-industry. The overall target is to boost Sudan's farming produce by more than 300 per cent by 1985 and this will enable it to provide 42 per cent of Arab imports of vegetable oils, 20 per cent of sugar, 58 per cent of meat equivalent in animal feed and 1.5 per cent of wheat. Livestock is to be increased from 41 million head to 55 million head by 1985 and the production of fish is also expected to rise substantially.

balance inside Sudan, the AADAI found it necessary, however, to concentrate its developments up to 1985 in the northern and eastern regions where it can make an immediate use of the existing facilities of water, irrigation, electric power, manpower and, most important, port facilities which are available only at Port Sudan.

The AADAI is naturally concerned with the very limited capacity of Sudan's existing servicing facilities and has allocated 32 per cent of its total investments to develop this sector. Of the total funds to be spent on public service projects, 64.6 per cent will go to transport, 16.5 per cent to electric power and the remaining 18.8 per cent will be spent on other services.

currency. The AADAI has agreed to arrange the external finance and has worked out the details concerning the type of credit facilities to be granted to individual projects. The programme's 100 projects have been broken down into four big investment groups.

First, 31 projects costing \$1,040m involving crops, livestock, transport and agro-industry developments are to be financed through capital and commercial loans raised mainly on the Arab market. The second group, consisting of 25 farming projects, which are to be carried out by Sudanese public corporations, will be 90 per cent financed by soft loans. The third and fourth investment groups involve 44 projects for the development of transport, water control, storage, crop marketing, livestock, and export facilities costing \$367m, 94 per cent of which will be financed by soft loans.

The AADAI has suggested that the putting into effect of its programme should start by what is described as the "first investment plan" consisting of 60 projects costing \$578m, to be carried out by 1983.

Of these, 27 are planned in the productive sector and 33 in services. Priority has been given to putting into effect projects for which identification and feasibility studies have been completed. Under the financial provisions of the plan, \$546m will be met by the AADAI itself and the remaining \$32m by Sudan and other Arab governments and financial institutions.

## The sweet taste of record breaking

me, Sudan's agri- nists have ap- nt on breaking ds. In the 1920s at was to remain largest farm, the n scheme, cover- o million acres- ears later, there- ing the world's laneously devel- andation and re- e, the Kenana

nes have great both are pri- r oriented; de- carried out by ational in- above all repre- only significant and commer- states.

Kenana is now 85,000 acres on the fertile Nile, irrigated from the and to establish a refinery plant deice 330,000 tons sugar a year by

with another two plants developed same time with nal capacity of is, Kenana will at all local sugar, estimated at 1980. Half out will be ex- ly to other Arab d bring a hand- e of about \$100m

Kenana's not good. It now takes up its option 150,000 acres, its utput is expected early one million

Nimeiry converted to a mixed economy under which both local and foreign investors were keenly encouraged. It was amid this change that the Kenana scheme emerged.

The project was initially considered by Lornho, the United Kingdom trading group, and the Sudanese Government in 1970 and a feasibility study for it started in 1971. Its implementation, however, began to look uncertain after the 1973 Middle East war.

Originally, Lornho was to put up 49 per cent of Kenana's capital, but some of the company's directors were not in favour of the project because they thought it was too big for Sudan whose financial position looked poor, and because its public services would not be sufficient for such a large project for which nearly all required materials were to be imported.

Lornho was not impressed by other recent sugar developments in Sudan which fell behind schedule, and in view of Sudan's heavily congested port facilities, export prospects did not appear encouraging either.

But soon after the big oil price rise in 1973, the Arab oil-exporting countries became increasingly concerned about the security of their future food supplies. Now that the Arabs have the funds, they have begun to invest in Sudan to use its vast untapped agricultural wealth. With this being assured, the development of Sudan's productive and public services facilities looked brighter; thus Lornho's principal objections to Kenana began to recede.

February 1975 to carry out the scheme and, a month later, Lornho secured the management contract for the entire scheme.

Although Lornho's stake in Kenana was finally put at only 5.5 per cent, after an increase in Kenana's capital from \$25m to \$100m in April 1976, Mr Rowland, through his contacts with Arab leaders and financial circles, played a major role in attracting the funds needed to launch the project.

The Kuwait Government took a 23 per cent stake in Kenana's capital; the Riyadh-based Arab Investment Company, 17 per cent; Gulf Fisheries of Kuwait (which is also involved in Lornho), 2.25 per cent and Nishso-Iwai of Japan, 2.25 per cent. The remaining 50 per cent was divided between the Sudanese Government (40 per cent) and the state-run Sudan Development Corporation (10 per cent).

The cost of the project is financed from Arab funds raised on the Egyptian market and from suppliers' credit facilities now totalling \$116m of which \$65m comes from France, \$35m from Japan, \$12m from Austria and \$4m from the United Kingdom.

Most Kenana contracts are let by international tender. Like its varied sources of finance, its implementation also involves several international groups. A \$40m contract was awarded in December, 1975, to the United Kingdom civil engineering firm, Sir Alfred McAlpine & Son, for the main irrigation works while \$12m are being supplied and installed by Andritz of Austria.

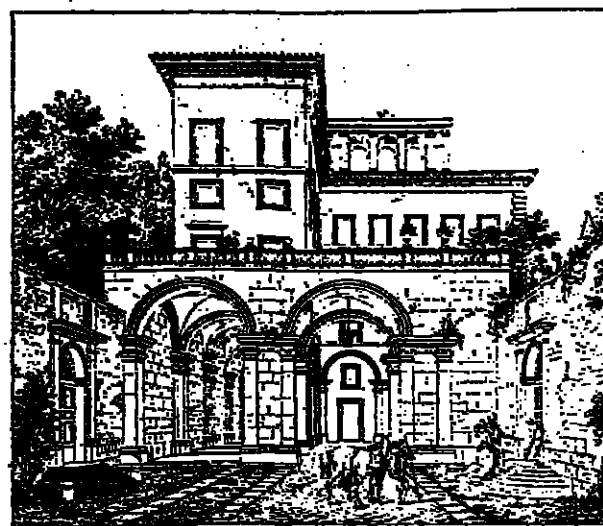
The design of the irrigation works has been undertaken by the United Kingdom consultant engineers Howard Humphreys & Sons. The sugar refinery is designed by the United States company, Arkel International, and McAlpine is preparing its site under a \$19m contract won in August, 1976. Most of the refinery equipment will be supplied by Technip of France under a \$90m deal signed in April, 1976.

Nishso-Iwai is to supply the power plant consisting of six boilers and four steam turbine generators. Bids worth \$40m for the mechanical erection of the refinery are expected to be invited soon and it now seems likely that this will go to a United States firm. Sudanese companies are carrying out the scheme's housing and other public services costing \$10m. Bids for the remaining civil and irrigation works were invited last December.

The biggest problem facing Kenana has been to check its costs and to ensure that construction works are kept on target. Costs have risen sharply, however, and in less than two years they nearly doubled the original estimate. In July, 1975, total cost was put at \$250m and later in the year this increased to \$350m.

In September, 1976, Mr Nimeiry said that the figure had risen to \$450m but now this is believed to be up to \$500m. The steep rise in costs is said to have been caused by world inflation and by the late arrival of funds agreed with some Arab sources, leading to delays in signing final contracts.

Although irrigation and civil engineering works and the sugar plantation operations are apparently on schedule, the completion date for the refinery has been put back by nine months to November 1978. The company's management seems to have been complicated because of the numerous government and commercial interests involved in its running.

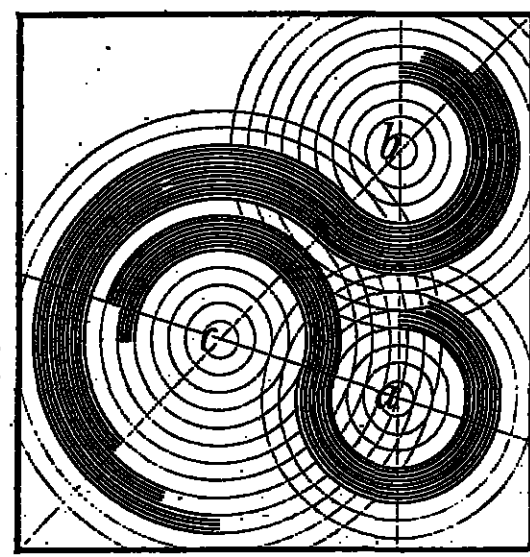


THE NEW CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN, KHARTOUM, ANOTHER COMSTOCK TURNKEY PROJECT.

Being situated in the Khartoum-Sudanese Palace in the old city of Khartoum, the new central bank is the largest of its kind in the Sudan. It is a masterpiece of modern architecture and design, reflecting the country's rich cultural heritage.

# MEFIT ROMANIA

00187 ROMA - VIA XXIV MAGGIO, 43  
TEL. 46 1536 - 46 1539 - 46 0607  
TELEX 65170 MEFITROM - CABLES: MEFIT ROM



As Consulting Engineers, MEFIT are involved in a wide range of activities, from Regional and Urban planning, to the complete design of new sectors of a city. This work has encompassed Public Buildings, Housing, Industrial design and extends even to interior design.

MEFIT's experience and engineering expertise in these and associated fields enables us to construct an original approach to overall developed programmes.

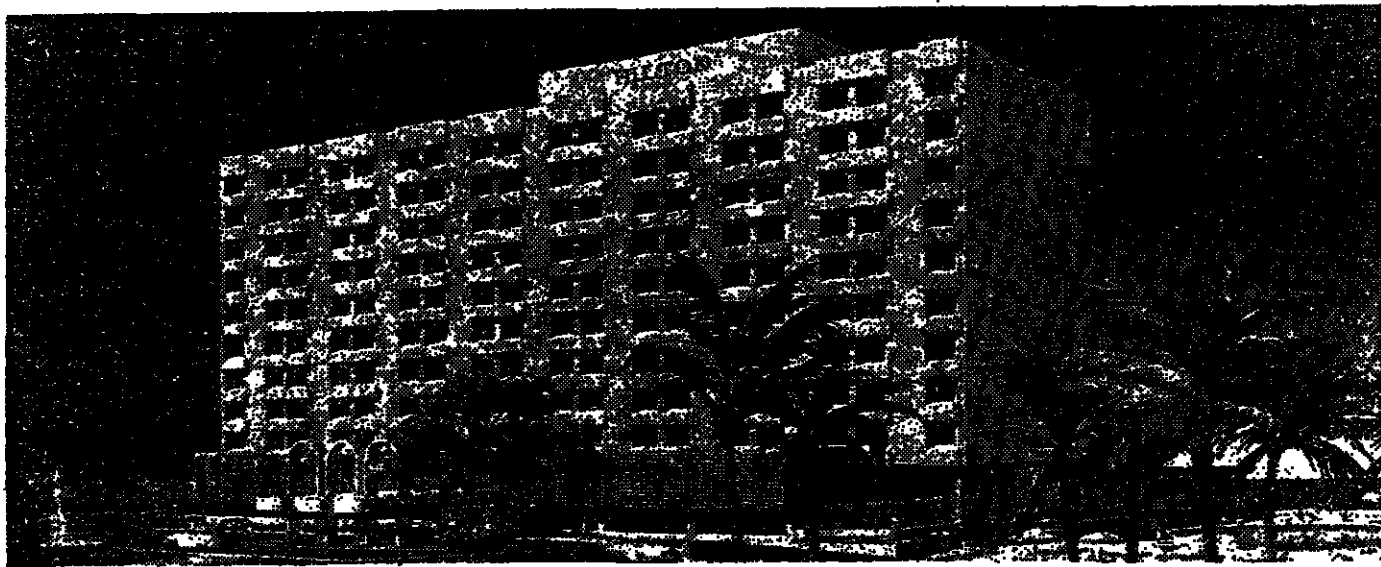
Specialist sections of our organisation are operating in Sociological, Demographical and Statistical Analysis; in Feasibility studies, Planning, Budgeting and Tendering plans; in structural engineering and the design of technical installations. There is, however, an outstanding difference between the traditional consultancy approach and the philosophy adopted by MEFIT. It is immediately identifiable by the great importance MEFIT attaches to the Cultural aspects of its work and is best expressed by stating the principles upon which all our planning and design is based:

- 1) Study and evaluation of the traditional, cultural and architectural values of any development or planning situation
- 2) Harmonisation with natural beauty and resources of any intervention for the total respect of the ecological balance
- 3) Application to the industrialization methods of imaginative design

MEFIT can provide the answer to the most complex demands with its modern organisation, and the satisfaction of clients, both past and present, including the governments of developing countries, public committees and private enterprises, is testimony to the magnitude and quality of MEFIT productions.

## Comstock International - CONSTRUCTORS -

THE KNOW-HOW CANADIAN CONTRACTOR  
IN THE SUDAN AFRICA  
THROUGHOUT THE MIDDLE EAST



KHARTOUM HILTON HOTEL—another Comstock Turnkey Landmark Project.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING  
AIRPORTS  
HOSPITALS  
OFFICES  
APARTMENTS

CONSTRUCTION  
CIVIL  
MECHANICAL  
ELECTRICAL  
TURNKEY

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS  
POWER — SUGAR  
PAPER — STEEL  
WATER TREATMENT  
PETRO-CHEMICALS

### COMSTOCK INTERNATIONAL LTD.

Head Office:  
40 Wynford Drive,  
Don Mills, Ontario,  
Canada  
(416) 449-6330  
Telex: 619996-90

UNITED KINGDOM:  
33 Sloan Street,  
London, SW1  
235 1234  
Telex: 24155

SUDAN:  
P.O. Box 1037  
Khartoum, Sudan  
73748  
Telex: 386

BAHRAIN:  
P.O. Box 1026  
Manama, Bahrain  
50747  
Telex: 8331

U.A.E.:  
P.O. Box 1949  
Sharjah, U.A.E.  
22701  
Telex: 8103

## THE RAINBOW PAINTS

HIGH QUALITY OF PRODUCTS  
WIDE RANGE OF COLOURS



Manufactured by THE RAINBOW FACTORIES LTD.  
KHARTOUM NORTH, SUDAN



## Storage and transport are port's weaknesses

by Andrew Lycett

Port Sudan is something of an historical phenomenon. It was built by the British colonial authorities in 1909 when the old trading port of Suakin was falling into disuse. But, together with the single-track railway which linked it to Khartoum, Port Sudan had little function but to service the needs of the expatriate community in the capital.

Now the Sudanese Government proposes to revive the port of Suakin, giving it modern facilities such as a roll-on, roll-off terminal, which Port Sudan never had. With this project in the offing, money for Port Sudan's own essential development has been scarce.

Yet, while Sudan's new national plan is put into operation, requiring an increase in both exports of commodities and imports of capital goods for development projects, Port Sudan remains the country's only sea port.

Ninety-seven per cent of Sudan's exports and 95 per cent of its imports (a total of three million tons) pass through the docks at Port Sudan.

Port facilities have been added to over the years to cater for already burgeoning traffic but they have reached the limit of their capacity. Three-year-old goods are spilling out in a shapeless mess over the perimeter of the port.

In many ways this is not the fault of the port authority. The actual berthing system works reasonably well; there are five main berths on the north quay of Port Sudan's natural harbour, each 465ft long.

Cargo is lifted from ships by 20 five-ton cranes which line the dockside, working in tandem when required to handle particularly heavy loads. If there is anything they cannot manage they can be supplemented with a 15-ton crane and a 75-ton crane.

On the other side of the harbour there are four important berths which are normally reserved for special traffic. Two of these serve as the oil terminal for the Shell and BP refineries, five miles south of Port Sudan. Another is a grain terminal, while the fourth is used as a makeshift roll-on, roll-off dock.

Several companies involved in development projects in Sudan make their own arrangements to receive goods at this berth. Kenana

Sugar Company, for example, has established its own railway sidings and brought in seven fork-lift trucks and four mobile cranes, two of them with a capacity of 35 tons.

If Kenana can then get its machinery away down the railway to Kosti, all is well and good. But where port efficiency breaks down for most people is in storage, distribution and transport. There are only 11 transit sheds in the whole port. When these are filled (and they usually are), goods are piled up on the nearest available space. As a result, there is little transport to convey them to their destinations up-country, valuable pieces of engineering machinery are often left to corrode in Port Sudan's humid atmosphere.

The trouble is that Sudan Railways cannot cope with the demands made on it on the crucial Port Sudan to Khartoum route. Although it has 4,800km in its system,

2,500,000 tons of freight are carried each year on the 1,000km single track between Port Sudan and the capital, while only 500,000 are transported on the remaining 3,800km.

It might have been possible in this situation to make maximum use of the profits from the Port Sudan to Khartoum stretch. But there were too many problems to overcome. Locomotives and wagons had a habit of being in the wrong place at the wrong time. Matters were made worse by Sudan Railways' history of poor labour relations and its inability to plan comprehensively as a result of uncertainty about the future of Port Sudan and its relation to the new port of Suakin.

These difficulties are being tackled gradually. An Australian team has advised on the smooth running of the railway. A \$24m International Development Association loan has been used to improve facilities, particularly on the Port Sudan

route, sections of which will be double tracked, starting next year. New engines have been brought from the United States and West Germany, new wagons from Spain and Belgium, while a \$10m loan from Hungary has speeded the purchase of 140 air-conditioned carriages from Budapest.

At the same time efforts are being made to take the strain of the railway from Port Sudan to Khartoum by building an all-weather Tarmac road between the two towns which should be open by the end of 1978. A British and German joint venture company has completed the laying of an oil pipeline straight across the desert from Port Sudan to the capital. But this project should have been commissioned last August. It has been delayed by leakages discovered in the seams of some of the 75,000 12-metre pipes which make up the line.

When it is finally open, and there is no doubt it will

be, it will relieve 40 per cent of the capacity of Sudan Railways' rolling stock which is used to carry oil products on this route. The pipeline will do much to clarify the future of Port Sudan which is likely to concentrate on general cargo and petroleum while the new port of Suakin deals with bulk cargoes such as food grains, sugar, oil seeds and vegetable oils for export and fertilizers for import.

Feasibility studies on the new port have been completed. A German firm has been awarded the contract to build its five new berths and 34 quays handling ships of up to 100,000 tons.

A new airport 15 miles north of Suakin will serve both the new port and Port Sudan which will be developed as the capital of an important Red Sea province with an interesting commercial future.

Petroleum and mineral resources such as gypsum have been discovered there and

Port Sudan, although facilities have augmented, has reached the limit capacity.

new cement, fertiliser spinning factories planned. There are a few fisheries and long-term public service facilities as water and electricity.

The docks at Port Sudan will not be neglected. New deep-water berths, additional handling facilities will soon be built there.

With a general expansion on the railway linking Khartoum, Port Sudan shortly overcome its situation of historical neglect become a thriving city. Between Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Iraq, up the Gulf of Suez, a wider world at large.

The author is London Sudan.

## More mineral surveys needed

Sudan's gold deposits in Red Sea province have attracted prospectors since Pharaonic times. They may even have been the site of King Solomon's Mines. The difficulty for all Sudanese rulers since that time has been to retain some of the wealth of those mines for their own people. President Nimeiri's task is the same. At a time when international mining companies are unwilling to invest in new mines, particularly in developing countries, he has to grant potential developers enough freedom and profitability to prospect large areas of land, while ensuring participation in the profits for his own government without it bearing any risk.

Fortunately the past 12 years have seen successful attempts to survey the extremely varied geological strata of Sudan. The results achieved by the Russians in the Red Sea Hills, the Germans on the bend of the Nile and the British firm, Hunting Geology and Geophysics, in its surveys of oil for Chevron and copper for UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), have encouraged the ambitions of the Geological and Mineral Resources Department (GMRD) of the Ministry of Industry and Mining in Khartoum. The department has set out a substantial strategic plan for the mining industry over the next five years—available from GMRD for £550 (£87).

The plan sets out programmes for the development and exploitation of seven principal minerals which are believed to be present in sufficiently viable quantities. These are iron ore, gold, copper, asbestos, chromium, gypsum and mica. Ten locations are indicated as having interesting mining possibilities. But the accent of the plan is to emphasize that further systematic geological and geophysical surveys are required before significant progress can be made in lifting the minerals.

For the moment mineral activity is centred on three main areas where UNDP has helped the GMRD to make efficient surveys. One is the traditional Red Sea Hills region where with Russian assistance the Sudanese Geological Survey has finished about half of a 150,000 sq km survey since 1972. Fourteen million tons of iron ore with an average grade of 52 per cent iron have been discovered at Sifia in the north of the hills, while significantly larger quantities of the ore are reported in the south of the hills (and also in southern Kordofan).

In the same Red Sea province some 300oz of gold are still mined each year at

Gebel. Further production of gold is expected from the old working near Serakoni, following a two-year survey by the GMRD and preliminary metallurgical studies by the British firm, Robertson Research International, in 1976. This mine is expected to yield some 5 kilograms of gold each month over the next three years at a cost of £2m.

At Bir-Eit, 40 miles north of Port Sudan on the Red Sea, gypsum deposits of 95 per cent purity and totalling more than 200 million tons are already being quarried and transported to Port Sudan and Khartoum for processing into plasterboard.

Recently a new and exciting possibility has arisen of mining mineral sediments at the bottom of the Red Sea. A joint Sudanese-German Commission for the Exploration of Red Sea Resources was formed in 1974 to spend some £30m on the exploration of zinc, copper and silver deposits on the Red Sea bed.

Contracts were signed with the German firm, Preussag, of Hannover, and with the French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières to assist in this work. But in August 1976 Preussag's contract was hastily revoked, for reasons that have yet to be explained. Nevertheless Sudanese and Saudi cooperation in this project shows that there are possibilities for regional development in mining as does a joint Sudanese-Egyptian mining company established with capital of \$5.7m.

The second general area of mineralogical promise is the Ingessana Hill region bordering Ethiopia. There some 16 million tons of 3 per cent chrysotile asbestos have been discovered. The Canadian firm, Johns Manville, has been retained to confirm this find. It is said that 100,000 tons of fibre could be produced each year for 20 years from the deposit.

More interesting at Ingessana is the surveying of the substantial reserves of chromite. A hundred Chinese experts are working on a study of these reserves which will be finished in June 1977. Known deposits exceed a million tons grading 54 per cent Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. These have been sufficient to encourage the Japanese firms Marubeni and Mitsubishi to offer to put up £35m to establish a ferrochrome industry in the hills. Production of the ore will be raised in stages to 380,000 tons a year. When this ore is processed, it will, a representative of the Sudanese Mining Corporation says, bring the country a revenue of \$40m a year.

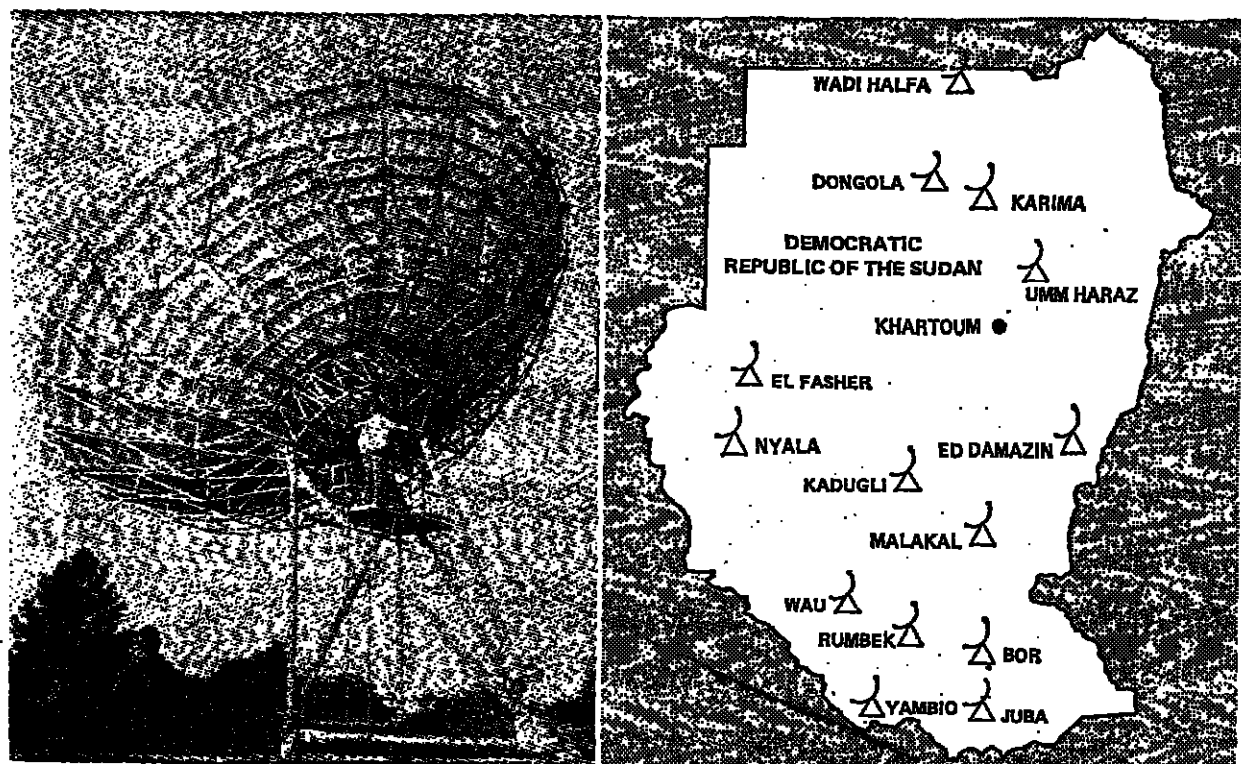
The third leading mineral-bearing area is at Hofrat en Nahus (meaning Copper Hole) in southern Darfur, bordering the Central African Republic, where copper has been mined for a long time. Recent surveys conducted by Hunting have quantified the extent of the mineral to be 9,300,000 tons at 4 per cent. An Italian firm is negotiating to mine the copper which is said to exist in conjunction with unspecified radioactive minerals.

These radioactive minerals could be used as a source of energy, as will the hydrocarbons which are beginning to be found in Sudan. For the past two years four Sudanese and foreign oil companies headed by Chevron, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, have been

exploring concessions covering 22,860 sq miles off-shore in the Red Sea and 200,000 sq miles on-shore in the south and south-east.

An extensive aero-magnetic and satellite mapping survey conducted by Hunting for Chevron, which holds all of the on-shore exploration permits, showed that there was the right depth of sedimentary basin for oil. After recent seismic surveys of the area, which under the terms of the Petroleum Resources Act of 1972, must be reduced by 25 per cent after the first year of exploration and 12½ per cent after the second and third years so as to ensure implementation of the prospecting programme, Chevron intends to start drilling in southern Sudan late this year. Already, along with other concessions, Chevron has put down the off-shore in the Red Sea. In the middle of last year, strong indications of oil discovery came there when natural gas was found at the Bahariya well, 40 miles from the coast. Chevron is negotiating with the Sudanese Government for a licence to explore for oil in the Red Sea. However, commercial exploitation of these resources will depend on there being a justifiable market for the products. It is the same for all mineral deposits. Tantalum and high-grade rare earths have been discovered though not in particularly large quantities.

## HARRIS CORPORATION - Technology for the growth of telecommunications throughout the Democratic Republic of the Sudan



### Providing Service For

- Television
- Radio
- Telephone
- Telegraph
- Facsimile

### Equipment Includes:

- Satellite Earth Stations
- Television Broadcast Stations
- Radio Broadcast Stations
- Television and Radio Studios
- Central Office Switches
- Telegraph Equipment
- Microwave Links

## الشبكة الفضائية السودانية

### DOMESTIC SATELLITE SYSTEM

For the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan

HARRIS



COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION HANDLING

HARRIS CORPORATION Satellite Communications Operation  
P.O. Box 1700, Melbourne, Florida 32901 305/727-6000  
TWX 510-959-6182 TELEX 56-7488

TO:  
NEW MARKETS  
NEW FRIENDS  
NEW STANDARDS

FROM:  
OLD TRADITIONS  
OF WARMTH AND  
SUDANESE HOSPITALITY

Six flights a week from London to  
Khartoum linking Frankfurt,  
Rome, Athens, Nairobi, Sunaa

خطوط الطيران السودانية  
SUDAN AIRWAYS

National Cotton  
Postal Address  
Cable Address  
Telephone No.  
Telex No. 287

Aklant Trading  
Postal Address  
Cable Address  
Telephone No.  
Telex No. 272

Port Sudan Cotton  
Postal Address  
Cable Address  
Telephone No.  
Telex No. 270

Post  
Tel



**President Nimeiri opening a nationwide campaign for cotton picking**



# The Agricultural Bank of Sudan

Commenced functioning 1959/60

Establishment Telegraphic Address

**MASRAF - Khartoum**  
**P.O.B. 1363 Khartoum**

Telephone Nos 77424/77432/77401.

Authorised Capital Ls. 15,000,000  
Paid up Capital Ls. 9,000,000

Objective: Development & promotion of Agriculture through provision of

(1) Loans in cash and in kind such as Agricultural machineries (Tractors, harvestors, etc.), fertilizers, improved seeds, seedlings, jute, etc.

(2) Storage and marketing facilities.

Loans granted:

1. Short-term loans for financing current production & marketing cost.
2. Medium-term loans for purchasing agricultural machineries, livestock and improvement of irrigation methods.
3. Long-term loans: for financing new schemes or conducting major repairs on the established ones.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:—

14 Agricultural Branches, 2 Commercial Branches and six Sub-branches in the main production areas.

Silos:—(a) Gedaref Silo—capacity 100,000 tons  
(b) Port Sudan „ „ 50,000 tons

Future plan: The Bank proposed a Six-Year Plan with the National Six-Years Plan 77/78-82/83—including a number of projects whose estimated cost is about Ls.162 millions.



## UNITY BANK

Democratic Republic of the Sudan

Head Office: Khartoum

P.O. Box 408 - Cable: Unitybank - Telex 231

**Your door to the Sudan**

THE ONLY COMMERCIAL BANK OPERATING  
IN THE SOUTHERN REGION TO SERVE  
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION  
PROVIDES ALL DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

BANKING TRANSACTIONS

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Branches: KHARTOUM - BARLMAN AVENUE  
KHARTOUM - EL TAYAR MURAD AVENUE  
KHARTOUM NORTH OMDURMAN PORT SUDAN  
WAD MEDANI KOSTI GEDAREF NEW HALFA  
GENEINA WADI HALFA JUBA WAU  
MALAKAL EL FAHER NYALA EL RENK YEI

Sub-Branches: KHARTOUM No.2

KHARTOUM SOUTH EL SAGANA OMDURMAN  
INDUSTRIAL AREA MERIDIAN HOTEL SOBA  
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL WAD MEDANI EL SOAK  
EL GADID MELLIT

New Branches and Sub-Branches under Establishment

BOR-RUMBEK-YAMBIO-AWEIL-SENNAR-ELSUFIA

We welcome all enquiries on Banking  
and Trade in the Sudan

Anthony Sylvester examines the welfare state's role in the economy,  
and Peter Clark reports on plans for higher education

## Social justice marches with economic development



While the Sudanese Socialist result of the shortage of suit-able teachers and equipment must the slogan of economic development as well as that of social justice there is evidently no desire in Khartoum to allow notions of social equality to be turned into a dogma of egalitarianism. At a time when Sudan has been opened wide to private enterprise, both foreign and domestic, the Government will want to watch the social scene carefully, prevent and stamp out abuses and redress justified grievances, for the sake of social peace and political stability, if for no other reason.

Yet the dominant intention is now to make any services provided by the state, including education and health, as helpful as possible to economic development, and some of the provisions of the welfare state, however worthy in themselves, will necessarily remain low in the Government's list of priorities.

That schooling should be meaningful in the practical needs of the nation and its citizens has been understood better in Sudan than in most other African countries. The bias in favour of technical and science-based education at the University of Khartoum goes back to the traditions of the Gordon Memorial College opened by Lord Kitchener in 1902.

Seven students out of 10 at this university read science and professional subjects. The two new universities to be opened late in the year at Gezira and Juba will also favour science-based studies. But this situation does not apply to the Islamic University at Omdurman and to the Khartoum branch of the Cairo University.

This means that out of 24,530 students enrolled at universities and other institutions of higher learning in Sudan in 1976 less than half attended courses directly relevant to economic development. Lack of science-based curricula is often a

But entire areas of formal schooling, catering in 1976 for a total of 1,726,049 children and young people against 1,043,704 in 1971, are under review with the idea of making education more meaningful. An interesting point, now much debated in Sudan, has been made in a recent International Labour Organization mission report to the effect that every stage in education should be reformed to provide useful guidance to life and work rather than merely serve as a preparation, in most cases futile, for the next stage.

The contention is that many Sudanese have regarded their years of formal schooling as a waste of time because they were unable or unwilling to continue their work at school to reach a higher level of education. In adult education campaigns too, aimed at increasing the percentage of people who can read and write from 20 to 70 over the next six years, emphasis is on functional literacy.

In the matter of health intensified efforts to prevent or fight disease are highly relevant to economic development, as large numbers of working days are lost in Sudan because of the incidence of such scourges as malaria which is endemic throughout Sudan and affects perhaps 20 to 25 per cent of the population.

Water-borne diseases, including bilharzia, seem to have spread with new irrigation schemes. But many diseases have been brought under control. The number of new cases of tuberculosis reporting to hospitals fell by a third between 1968, when it was about 400,000, and 1974.

One of the plans is now to make primary health care

available for the whole population by 1984, with at least one dressing station (or dispensary) for every 4,000 of population within a distance, if possible, of not more than 10 miles from the people served.

Where social justice may come into direct competition with economic development, in the short run at any rate, as part and parcel of

deliberate government policy, is in the current plan to reduce social disparities between one region and another. At present, differences in employment opportunities, incomes and social services are great between, say, Khartoum and Gezira provinces on one hand and Kordofan and the Southern Region on the other.

But the more endowed areas are also likely to have better human resources and infrastructure, which makes them more attractive targets for potential investors. A strong dose of government direction is clearly called for to establish a desirable balance.

But Sudan shows an exceptional degree of social mobility both vertical and horizontal. It has been estimated that more than two million people change their places of livelihood in a single year. At the same time the deep-rooted system of extended family helps to level social differences. It is not unusual for a man of reasonable income to spend half the money on his immediate household and the rest on more distant members of the family. The concept of social classes as familiar in Europe is alien to Sudan.

How rapidly the traditional Sudanese society will change with the economic development and progress on which the country has now embarked is uncertain. The authorities, for their part, want the inevitable transformation to proceed at a measured and controlled pace.

The improving status of

women is a good example of this. Officially Sudan is committed to greater equality between sexes and the principle of equal pay for equal work has been enforced. Women are now found in all the jobs for which they are suited. But for every three pupils in primary schools only one is a girl and the ratio at university level is 1:8.

The pace of emancipation will largely depend on the struggle the women themselves are ready to put up for their rights, for which they have now an excellent opportunity in the Sudanese Socialist Union, where many women are active. In village councils, for instance, a quarter of the seats must be reserved for women. On the other hand, the Government plainly has no intention of offending traditional sentiment, especially in regard to Islamic laws and customs, although many stipulations are being revised by modern and more enlightened interpretation of the Message.

A good example of financial cooperation between the Government, Sudanese voluntary bodies and international assistance is a new children's home for 200 underprivileged boys and girls aged between seven and 20, under construction at Sobat near the capital city. To the 17 multi-purpose social centres for children and adults in Sudan—each 33 will be added by 1983.

The Ministry of Social Affairs is headed by Dr. Fadima 'Abdul Mahmud, noted for her charm no less than for her perseverance. She is the winner this year of a Food and Agriculture Organization award for her contribution to social and rural development.

Mr. Sylvester is author of Sudan under Nimeiri (Bodley Head) £5.

## Emphasis is laid on technical degrees

The year 1976 saw several changes in higher education in Sudan. Extensive legislation of November 1975 had reorganized the system of control and new institutions were founded.

The Sudan Government announced that higher education was a development priority. The six-year plan (1977-83) has allocated £5100m to education generally, of which £335m is to be for higher education.

Plans for the two universities founded in 1975—the University of Juba and the University of the Gezira—took shape. The parent institution, the University of Khartoum, made several internal reforms.

Proposals were announced for further institutes in the West and the East which reflect the Government's aim of administrative decentralization.

The National Council for Higher Education (NCHE), set up in its present form in November 1975, defines the country's objectives. This body, chaired by the Minister of Education, receives reports from the various institutions and lays down the policies within which each institution is obliged to operate.

The Higher Education Grants Committee (HEGC), the executive arm of NCHE, allocates funds to each institution, controls the distribution of scholarships and overseas assistance, and is also responsible for detailed planning.

The two new universities are seen not as copies of the University of Khartoum, but as places of academic elitism, but as centres that will serve the whole community.

The University of Juba aims to emphasize training and skills relevant to rural development. It will concentrate on the conservation of natural resources, and plans to have a widespread network for adult education.

The European Development Fund (EDF) has shown interest in the University of Juba. The Inter University Council for Higher Education Overseas, which has had a long history of involvement with Sudan, has arranged a visit of academics from Europe this month, on behalf of the EDF, to assess Juba's staff needs.

The EDF visit was conceived in December, 1976, and the speed with which it has taken place is an indication of the sense of urgency shared by all the parties involved. Such urgency is absolutely necessary if the university is to recruit staff for its first 100 students, who are due to arrive in September.

The University of the Gezira will be concerned with natural resources and agricultural extension. There will also be a Faculty of Economics and Rural

Development, but courses will be inter-disciplinary. The first 100 students will enrol in 1978.

There are hopes that the University of the Gezira will play a prominent part in the United States aid programme to Sudan, which was resumed in 1976.

The Khartoum Institute of Technical Colleges (KITC), a union of formerly independent institutions whose history goes back to 1950, is given priority by NCHE. At present it has just over a thousand students but the plan is to triple this number during the period of the six-year plan.

In the recent past KITC and its predecessors have lacked clearly defined objectives and, in the past year, have not enjoyed the attention of aid donors as much as the other institutions. There has been a steady aid contribution, however, from Britain and from bilateral sources.

Sudan suffers from a grave shortage of technical skills, and KITC is seen as the institution that must expand at a fast rate. The University of Khartoum now has 7,000 students. In recent years 70 per cent of its students have been registered for scientific or professional degrees.

### Postgraduate studies to be expanded

The past 10 years have seen a steady expansion of undergraduate numbers. Henceforth the emphasis is to be on the extension of postgraduate studies with a particular accent on development and technical disciplines.

The University of Khartoum was quite independent of direct government control until the 1975 legislation. It was also affected by repeated closures, the consequence of a lively student population.

Some university opinion feared that the new legislation would stifle academic independence. However, last year saw several vigorous academic changes made from within. Schools of agricultural engineering and of mathematics have been formed from a number of departments that had hitherto duplicated efforts. A larger number of postgraduate courses—for diplomas and higher degrees—are available than ever before. It was the first year for a long time during which there were no closures.

Proposals have been laid for two further institutes of higher education. One at Port Sudan will be concerned with petroleum studies.

The other is to specialize in arid zone studies and will be in northern Darfur. Con-

tacts have already been made with the United Nations University which, it is to be hoped, will be associated with the Darfur Institute.

Present performance and future plans face a number of obstacles. The most pressing is the brain drain. Many academics, attracted by higher salaries, have moved to the oil-rich states. The migration is temporary but has been sharply felt in the past two or three years. The drain may be regretted but it is a fact of life that cannot be ignored in any plans. It vitates arguments that there are enough graduates in Sudan.

Another constraint is NCHE's lack of control over studies to be organized from abroad. The University of Cairo has a branch in Khartoum, which provides a second chance to many who were unable to get a university education on leaving school. However, most of the studies offered there are in non-vocational subjects. The number of its graduates thus offsets the professional-academic proportion aimed at by the University of Khartoum and desired by national needs.

Sudan is alive to the problem, and a joint Egyptian-Sudanese committee has recently been formed with the aim of coordinating the University of Cairo, Khartoum branch, with national higher education plans.

The poor performance of KITC and its predecessors has been attributed to the lack of prestige of mechanical and technical subjects. This lack of prestige may well be directly related to absence of incentives. The career prospects and rewards of a university graduate have always been high.

It will be necessary to face and resolve this problem in order to attract the best young brains into technology. In spite of the genuineness of the Sudan Government's commitment to higher education, and its generosity in the financial allocation of the six-year plan, it is clear that foreign assistance will be needed. Industries and countries have been generous and faithful in their interest. EDF may well make the biggest single foreign contribution in the next decade.

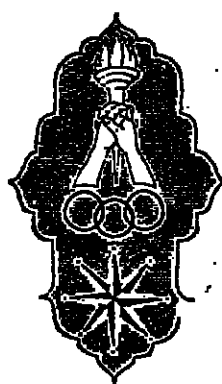
Sudan's economic importance rests in its great potential as an agricultural exporting country. The production of people qualified to manage and expand its economic development requires a sound system of higher education.

Sudan's hope is that the interests of wealthier countries, which have benefited from the export of skilled Sudanese manpower, will assist in the development of its educational services.

Mr Clark has worked for the British Council in Sudan for the past six years.

### Clamour for change will grow

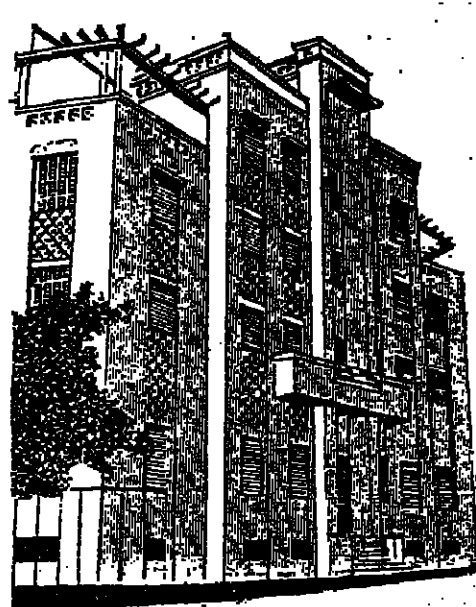
Clamour for social changes and improvements is bound to grow as education spreads. A modicum of welfare state has already been created by the present regime, including minimum wage, state pensions, free education and medical services and food and housing subsidies. But many social evils, such as juvenile delinquency and prostitution, have increased



بنك الشعب التعاوني

THE PEOPLE'S  
CO-OPERATIVE BANK

CAPITAL: £53,000,000 (PAID IN FULL)



Head Office:  
Khartoum P.O. Box 922

Branches all over the country.

Correspondents throughout the World.

In U.K.:

Lloyds Bank Limited  
Midland Bank Limited  
Agent: Deutsche Bank

Took over all the banking operations and facilities of The Cooperative movement in Sudan besides all international banking services.

Excav

M

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923



Isobel Clark writes about today's culture, and John Gowlett examines the heritage from which it springs

## Song and dance are at the core

As used by many Sudanese to describe the 1920s in an essay published by Khartoum University Press, *Conflict and Identity*, tracing the struggle of poets to find their identity in Africa as Africans, and their coming to terms, the poetry of today symbolizes a harmony between African feeling and Arabic language.

Music is linked with poetry in that the form most popular in Sudan is the song, accompanied by the oud, an Arabian lute. Poetry and song are inseparable, but the area richest in song is Nubia. Muhammad Ward and Qahli are singers known to every Sudanese, singing both traditional and modern songs based on everyday life and events. The style remains traditional, however, without the western divisions of popular, traditional and classical.

Apart from songs and the music of ritual indigenous in Sudan, orchestral and other music is recent and not yet well established. Incidental music for the theatre is developing, but at present tends to be derivative.

But music has always been essential to Sudanese culture, and there are many local drums, pipes and stringed instruments. In the south music echoes through the forest, without the player being seen.

Song is a means of commenting on events, exchanging news, giving information, expressing emotion, celebrating rituals. Culture is mainly oral, and so songs and dances are central, not peripheral as in the West.

Drama thrives, understandable in a country so

rich in tribal ritual. The playwright Khalid al-Muharik sees a tremendous future for non-formal drama based on this. He has written a play with university students, *The Crowning of the Reith*, inspired by the installation of the Reith (King) of the southern Shilluk tribe living on the White Nile around their capital at Fashoda.

Such ritual, in this case the possession of a man by the spirit of a tribal ancestor to raise him to kingship, is a source of creative symbolism immensely valuable to a modern Sudanese theatre.

Formal theatre also exists, with the National Theatre in Omdurman and a recently formed company of experienced actors of excellent standard. There are a number of well-established dramatists writing for this at present, though in the past it has leaned heavily on Egyptian writers. The plays tend to deal with the family and community, and are always in Arabic, which means, unfortunately, that foreign visitors are excluded. This is also a difficulty with poetry and fiction.

Cinema is in its infancy, but a film has been made recently based on a story by Tayib Salih, *The Wedding of Zein*, set in a northern Sudanese village, and an im-

pressive documentary on Sawakin, the ruined island north on the Red Sea, was made some time ago by Husayn Sharif.

Tayib Salih is one of the few Sudanese writers to have established a reputation outside the Arab world. Much of his work has been translated into English, and his stories beautifully recreate community life in small northern villages. His novel *Season of Migration to the North* deals with one of the most difficult problems of today: the Sudanese educated abroad trying to settle back into a society where he no longer fits.

Fiction is like poetry, in that under the sophisticated art form lies a wealth of oral myths and tales of all kinds. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Francis Deng, in *Dinka Folk Tales*, has published a selection taken from his own people, the Naga Dinka of Southern Kordofan.

The fine arts have been greatly helped by the College of Fine and Applied Art within the Khartoum Institute of Technical Colleges founded in the 1950s by Jean-Pierre Greenlaw. Thanks to its courses there are many artists working today both in and outside the country. For these, the ancient Pharaonic culture, and its Sudanese counterpart in the Meroitic civilization of the Nile valley from about 600 BC to AD 200, has been a source of inspiration, as well as the church murals of Christian Nubia.

Islam, however, has never encouraged pictorial art, so that painting is fairly new in Sudan. As a result it began by leaning heavily on western art, and is only now finding its Sudanese identity, with artists taking images from their childhood environment, like Mahjub al-Fil, the painter of Nubia, or Ibrahim al-Salabi, an older artist whose inspiration is the colourful ritual of the Sufi orders of Islam common in the Sudan.

Ivory carvings fill the souvenir shops in Khartoum, produced in the workshops of Omdurman. Carvers learn by apprenticeship to masters, but the art is dying, and few really good carvers remain. There are two reasons for the decline. It is not an indigenous art, but was created by the British colonial officers, many of whom were familiar with the ivory carving in India. Thus, it began modelled on an alien art form and never became truly Sudanese. With the end of British rule in 1956, the demand largely died out. Second, elephant hunting is now firmly controlled, so that supplies of ivory are both dwindling and expensive, and shops are demanding high prices.

The arts are flourishing, and, thanks to the ending in 1972 of the 17-year north-south civil war, the south is making an increasing contribution. A number of writers are emerging, such as Lino Roll Deng, whose story *The Lame Tree*, published through the Ministry of Information, is based on a southern village and shows great promise. Poetry is also being written in the south in both English and in local languages.

The main problem today is the lack of channels of communication between artist and public, with the lack of an established centre for selling work. At present paintings and objects d'art can be bought only from exhibitions, though one or two shops are beginning to stock things. The recently completed Friendship Hall for the first time provides permanent exhibition halls and a modern theatre, but writers in particular need more opportunities for publishing their work locally.

This, however, is a hiatus; the fact that so much is being created in Sudan will in itself cause the pressure that will eventually solve the problem.

I.C.

The author is arts editor Sudanow magazine.

Formal theatre achieves high standard

More formal theatre also exists, with the National Theatre in Omdurman and a recently formed company of experienced actors of excellent standard. There are a number of well-established dramatists writing for this at present, though in the past it has leaned heavily on Egyptian writers. The plays tend to deal with the family and community, and are always in Arabic, which means, unfortunately, that foreign visitors are excluded. This is also a difficulty with poetry and fiction.

Cinema is in its infancy, but a film has been made recently based on a story by Tayib Salih, *The Wedding of Zein*, set in a northern Sudanese village, and an im-

pressive documentary on Sawakin, the ruined island north on the Red Sea, was made some time ago by Husayn Sharif.

Tayib Salih is one of the few Sudanese writers to have established a reputation outside the Arab world. Much of his work has been translated into English, and his stories beautifully recreate community life in small northern villages. His novel *Season of Migration to the North* deals with one of the most difficult problems of today: the Sudanese educated abroad trying to settle back into a society where he no longer fits.

Fiction is like poetry, in that under the sophisticated art form lies a wealth of oral myths and tales of all kinds. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Francis Deng, in *Dinka Folk Tales*, has published a selection taken from his own people, the Naga Dinka of Southern Kordofan.

The fine arts have been greatly helped by the College of Fine and Applied Art within the Khartoum Institute of Technical Colleges founded in the 1950s by Jean-Pierre Greenlaw. Thanks to its courses there are many artists working today both in and outside the country. For these, the ancient Pharaonic culture, and its Sudanese counterpart in the Meroitic civilization of the Nile valley from about 600 BC to AD 200, has been a source of inspiration, as well as the church murals of Christian Nubia.

Islam, however, has never encouraged pictorial art, so that painting is fairly new in Sudan. As a result it began by leaning heavily on western art, and is only now finding its Sudanese identity, with artists taking images from their childhood environment, like Mahjub al-Fil, the painter of Nubia, or Ibrahim al-Salabi, an older artist whose inspiration is the colourful ritual of the Sufi orders of Islam common in the Sudan.

Ivory carvings fill the souvenir shops in Khartoum, produced in the workshops of Omdurman. Carvers learn by apprenticeship to masters, but the art is dying, and few really good carvers remain. There are two reasons for the decline. It is not an indigenous art, but was created by the British colonial officers, many of whom were familiar with the ivory carving in India. Thus, it began modelled on an alien art form and never became truly Sudanese. With the end of British rule in 1956, the demand largely died out. Second, elephant hunting is now firmly controlled, so that supplies of ivory are both dwindling and expensive, and shops are demanding high prices.

The arts are flourishing, and, thanks to the ending in 1972 of the 17-year north-south civil war, the south is making an increasing contribution. A number of writers are emerging, such as Lino Roll Deng, whose story *The Lame Tree*, published through the Ministry of Information, is based on a southern village and shows great promise. Poetry is also being written in the south in both English and in local languages.

The main problem today is the lack of channels of communication between artist and public, with the lack of an established centre for selling work. At present paintings and objects d'art can be bought only from exhibitions, though one or two shops are beginning to stock things. The recently completed Friendship Hall for the first time provides permanent exhibition halls and a modern theatre, but writers in particular need more opportunities for publishing their work locally.

This, however, is a hiatus; the fact that so much is being created in Sudan will in itself cause the pressure that will eventually solve the problem.

I.C.

The author is arts editor Sudanow magazine.

## Excavations at Khartoum prove revealing

an archaeological site is being rich in its variety, and especially on the monuments and towns of the separate, though related, Meroitic civilization which developed after the New Kingdom occupation, lasting from about 650 BC to AD 350. As inscriptions are few, and those in Meroitic not understood, more exact dates are difficult to establish beyond dispute.

Before the First World War the temples at Meroe were excavated by Garstang, and the cemeteries with their characteristic steep-sided pyramids were excavated by Reisner between 1920 and 1923. Wellcome carried out investigations on neolithic sites farther south at Jebel Moya, assisted in 1913-14 by O. G. S. Crawford, later to be founder of the journal *Antiquity* and who maintained a keen interest in the archaeology of Sudan for more than 40 years.

Working in the 1940s, A. J. Arkell established the presence of Achaulean stone tools which antedate a prehistory dating back at least 100,000 years, and probably much longer. Arkell also excavated at Khartoum an advanced pre-neolithic facies with the earliest pottery known in Africa (about 6,000 BC), now known

as the early Khartoum tradition, and a distinct neolithic facies at the site of Shabeiba near by.

Other early Khartoum sites on the White Nile have been excavated by Professor J. D. Clark and colleagues, and there is convincing evidence that these fishing camps were associated with a much wetter climate than in the present. Near Khartoum, a Polish expedition is excavating a neolithic site at Kadarn, where the early presence of cattle is an important feature.

The construction of the higher Aswan dam led to an unprecedented spate of archaeological activity in Nubia during the 1960s, when in an international effort coordinated by the Sudan Antiquities Service, a determined attempt was made to prevent the loss of archaeological treasures beneath the rising waters.

Fortunately for the tourist who cannot leave Khartoum, many of the most important results of this work may be seen in the National Museum near the confluence of the Nile, including the temples of Buhen and of Sennar East, dismantled block by block under the direction of Professor Fritz Hinkel, and reassembled after a journey of 700 miles. Inside the museum

are the beautiful frescoes from the Christian cathedral of Faras which were covered during the rescue campaigns.

Another museum in the Three Towns is that of the Khalifa's House in Omdurman, where remains of the Khartoum (1885-1898) and the Reconquest (1896-1898) can be seen.

The historic reasons for a concentration of archaeological activity along the Nile are thus obvious, but the Antiquities Service has been developing a coherent national policy which will pay attention to all regions of Sudan. A provincial museum at El Obeid in Kordofan has been reorganized recently, and further west a museum is being developed in El Fasher.

Increasingly, young Sudanese archaeologists will carry out fieldwork as part of their own natural development, but foreign expeditions are always hospitably received, and indeed Madame Schiff Giorgini has recently been decorated in acknowledgment of her leading part in the excavation and restoration of the temple complex at Soleb.

With modern air travel, most visitors arrive at Khartoum directly, rather than by rail from Egypt, and this has tended to take some emphasis away from the less accessible sites in the north. Fortunately for the needs of tourism, some of the most remarkable sites can be reached from Khartoum fairly easily.

## Contomichalos, Sons & Company Limited

in the Sudan since 1908

- ships' agents
- stevedores
- charterers
- clearing & forwarding agents
- warehousemen
- manufacturers' representatives
- travel agents

### HARTOUM

Telephones: 74040/3 72262  
Telex: 284 and 414  
ables: "CONTOLOS"

### PORT SUDAN

Telephones: 2941  
Telex: 4  
ables: "CONTOLOS"

also at MASSAWA, ASSAB and DJIBOUTI

EUROPEAN AGENTS: IONIS SHIPPING & TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

3 Karneadou Street, Athens 139, Greece  
Telephones: 742-930 & 742-944  
Telex: 9610 A/B CONT GR  
ables: CONTOLOS ATHENS

### Restoration of royal pyramids

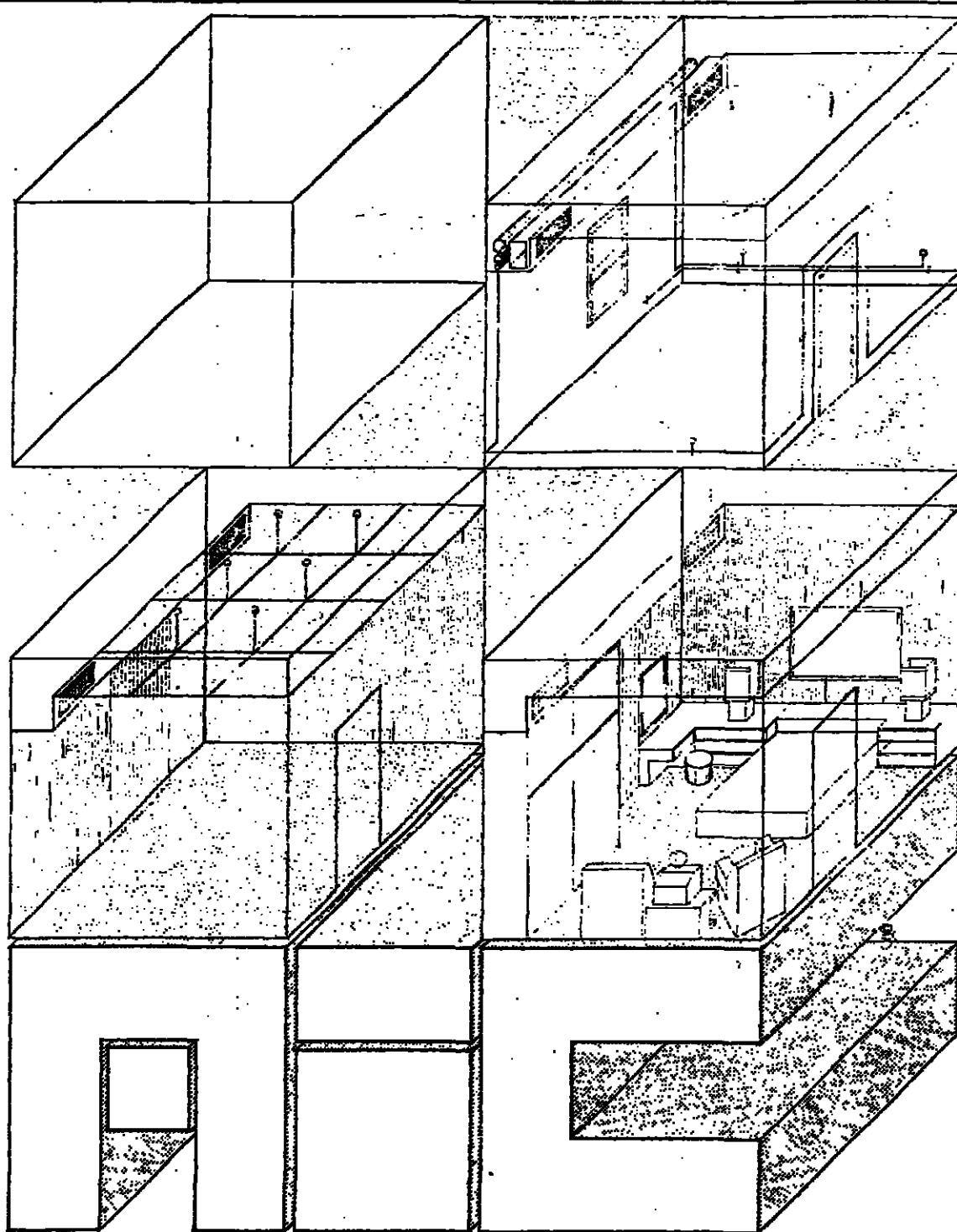
At Meroe, 200km north of Khartoum, where recent excavations by Professor P. J. Shinnie have provided more detailed information about the town and its iron working, a much improved rest house means that visitors can spend the night on the road, with time also to see the neighbouring sites of Musawwarat es-Sofra and Naga, all in a two-day trip.

Professor Hinkel, having completed restorations at Musawwarat, is now aiding the Antiquities Service in the restoration of the royal pyramids of Meroe, and has plans to begin work on the deserted Red Sea port of Sawakin.

For years, thanks to the civil war, archaeology in southern Sudan was neglected, but it is possible that licences for surveys may be granted soon.

Sudan has not yet provided the evidence of human evolution that has been found in some neighbouring countries. Geological circumstances in various parts of the country do, however, suggest the possibility of an archaeological record that can be counted in millions rather than in thousands of years, and prehistoric sites were the resources available almost everywhere.

J.G.  
The author is lecturer in archaeology, Khartoum University.



## INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

TEAM WORKING ARCHITECTS DECORATORS

SKILLED WORKERS SUPPLY YOU A COMFORTABLE

LIVING FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERIORS

A.I.C. s.p.a. 00165 ROME — 23. S. Silverio ph. 6375095 6375433

KARTOUM c/o SUDAN HOTEL

## MCALPINE AT KENANA



Sir Alfred McAlpine & Son AG, a member of the Sir Alfred McAlpine Group of Companies, is undertaking contracts valued at some US\$70,000,000 for construction of irrigation canals, pump stations, concrete foundations and paving at the Kenana sugar project, near Kosti, in the Sudan. Pictured is one of the pump stations under construction with main intake pipework in the background. Just recently, McAlpine also completed a joint venture contract for 500 miles of oil products pipeline between Port Sudan and Khartoum.

The Sir Alfred McAlpine Group has long been established in Southern and Central Africa and worked extensively in Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana and Mauritius. It is also very active in the Middle East, with offices in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The group's activities cover all aspects of building, civil engineering, pipelining, dredging, quarrying and mining.

Further information from

**SIR ALFRED MCALPINE (INTERNATIONAL) LTD.**

HOOTON WIRRAL MERSEYSIDE L66 7ND  
Tel: 051-339 6101 Telex: 628414



## Anthony Sylvester on the deep South after 17 years of strife

## Peace prevails despite unit's mutiny

On the anniversary of the Addis Ababa accord and regional autonomy for the South next month the Sudanese will have every reason to look back over the past five years with feelings of pride and achievement. This can be said in spite of the incident at Juba airport on February 2 when a small unit of anti-aircraft defence is reported to have mutinied. There has been similar trouble in the past, and, as in this case, it was promptly quelled.

Events of this kind may seem the prevailing scene of peace and harmony, but they must be measured against the enormous success of having brought the 17-year war to an end and laid the basis for an economic and social development that should eventually help to fulfil the expectations which the 1972 Addis Ababa pact had aroused.

The pact gives the African and largely non-Muslim people in the South self-government and at the same time preserves the unity of Sudan. By 1973, one year after peace, a total of no fewer than 1,190,230 southern people were able to return to their homes from exile or hiding in the bush. In a short time the roads and bridges that had been almost totally destroyed in the turmoil were repaired and life returned to normal.

There is no reason to disbelieve the Sudan Government's claim that any trouble that has erupted is because of the activities of disgruntled individuals rather than any real sense of grievance in spite of the fact that the economic and social rehabilitation of the region has been much slower than hoped for and living conditions remain extremely bad.

More often than not unrest can be traced back to rumour-mongering, understandable in a country with such poor transport and communications. The first serious incident after peace, the riots in Juba in October, 1974, followed a rumour that the planned Jonglei Canal scheme south of Malakal would lead to the settlement of large numbers of northerners and Egyptians on the newly reclaimed land— which is totally untrue.

In the case of two mutinies of some southern troops, in

March 1975 and February 1976, false rumour appears to have led on occasions about the proposed integration of armed forces in the South.

The integration has now been completed and is regarded by the Government as one of the greatest achievements of the past five years. By the new arrangement a force of 6,000 former Anya Nya fighters is matched by an equal strength of northern troops under the overall command of Major-General Joseph Lagu, former leader of the southern rebellion who signed the peace pact with the Khartoum Government in Addis Ababa.

While each formation of troops basically consists of the men coming from one community, northern or southern respectively, unit commanders incorporate small supporting elements from the other group. The integration has been accompanied by intensive training courses given in Sudan and abroad to southern officers in order to bring them up to the standards usual in the Sudanese Army. How well this scheme will work in practice, of course, remains to be seen. The latest case of mutiny at Juba airport may indicate that discipline in the Southern Command leaves room for improvement without necessarily casting doubts on the integration project as a whole.

More ominous perhaps is the reported involvement in incidents and conspiracies of several members of the regional assembly. Two MPs were linked with the 1974 Juba riots. One, Mr Stephen Lam, was jailed for six months and another escaped. Three MPs were jailed in connection with the mutiny in 1976, one of them being Mr Benjamin Bol, Deputy-Speaker of the Assembly. Yet another member of the Assembly, Mr Clement Mboro, ironically in charge of security, was arrested last August apparently for taking part in the conspiracy, led by Mr Sadiq el Mahdi and assisted by Libya, in Khartoum last July. But the subsequent sentence of six months passed on Mr Mboro suggests that his role was only marginal.

At all events, the abortive



me earlier this month of the state of "anxiety" in the region, but resolutely rejected any suggestion that the southerners continued to harbour any legitimate grievances against the North. The malaise appears to be because of the failure of so many understandable expectations to be met. For instance, only 18 per cent of the children of schoolgoing age are able to attend classes. Another irritation is caused by the acute shortage of petrol which brings the entire motor transport in the region to a standstill for periods of between one week and 10 days every second month.

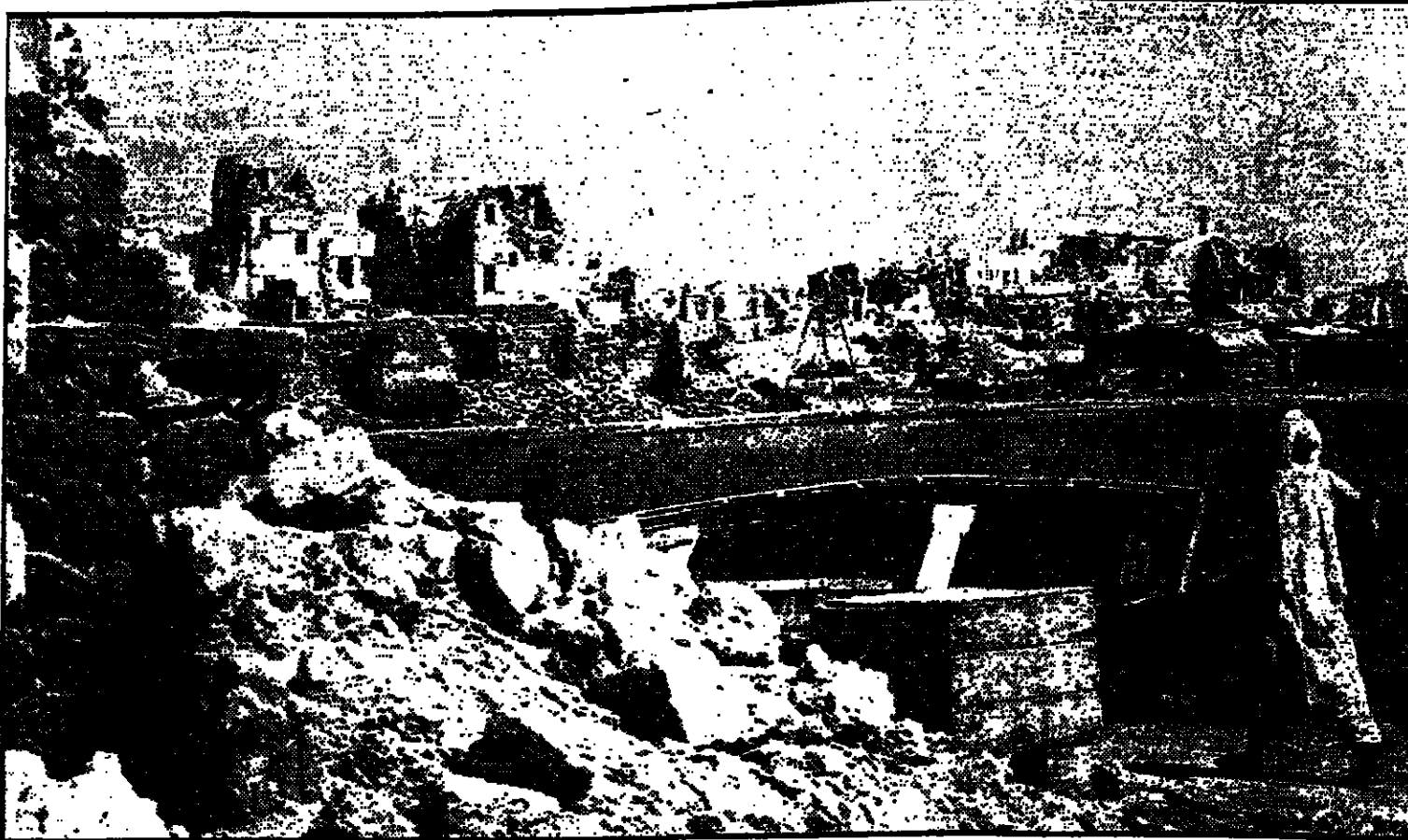
Some southerners may feel that the North is not doing enough to help. Yet out of the regional budget of £517m in 1976-77 only £515m came from the South, the rest being subsidy from Khartoum. In the national six-year development plan scheduled to start next June the South will receive £530m annually over and above the budget subsidy and the money to be spent in the region by ministries and agencies operating from Khartoum.

There is undoubtedly good development potential in the South, especially in forestry, fisheries and the cultivation of tropical crops, such as rice, coffee, tea and tobacco. The sugar plant at Melut will soon be completed for an annual output of 110,000 tons. A similar factory is planned at Mongalla. The campaign against cattle diseases, carried out with the help of West Germany, opens up prospects for eventual commercialization on a large scale of the huge livestock resource in the South.

Many other projects are planned and some have started operations. But it will take considerable time before this activity can be reflected in the standards of living of the ordinary southern people. In the meantime the leaders in Juba will no doubt want to strengthen the work and impact of the Sudanese Socialist Union which seems to have struck deeper roots in the North. The organization can help to redress individual grievances as well as mobilize the people for development in self-schemes while generally improving the morale.

A leading member of the Executive Council spoke to

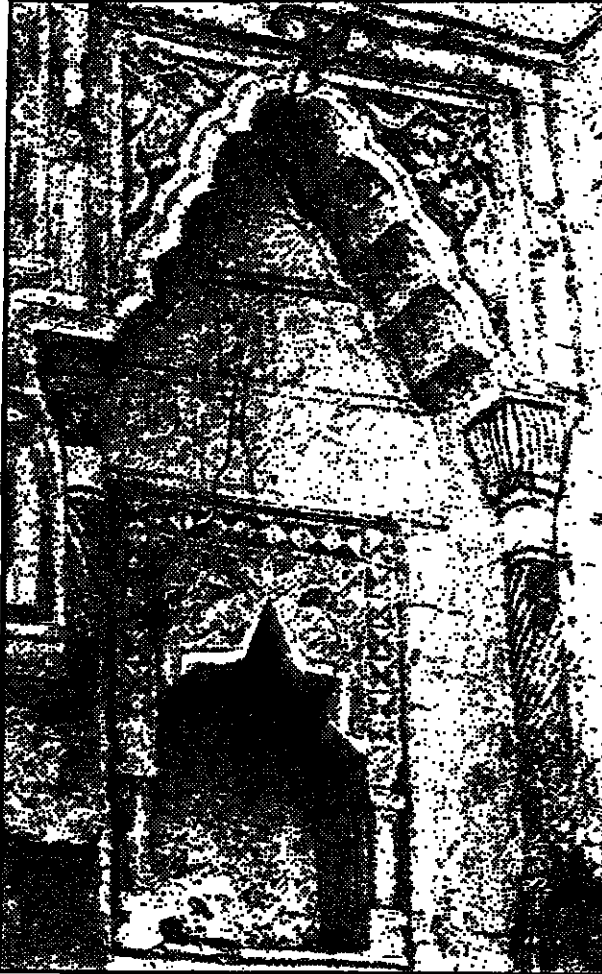
## Plans to preserve port of the past



Forty miles south of Port Sudan on the Red Sea stands the "ghost" town of Suakin, once capital of the Beja kingdoms. Today it is used only as a pilgrim

port during the Haj. For a long time it was Sudan's only port until eclipsed by Port Sudan, built in 1909. As these photographs show, Suakin is an

example of a fast vanishing architecture, as such is a potential tourist asset, of particular interest to students of Islamic art. There are plans to preserve it.



## GULF INTERNATIONAL



The largest private industrial complex in the Middle East

GULF INTERNATIONAL (SUDAN) IS A PROGRESSIVE GROUP OF COMPANIES INVOLVED IN WIDE RANGING INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

**Meridien Hotel**  
P.O. Box 1716 Khartoum  
Telex 499 Meridien

SUDAN'S FIRST DELUXE HOTEL  
INTERNATIONAL AND SUDANESE CUISINE  
EXCELLENT SERVICE—TRADITIONAL  
HOSPITALITY

**Sudan Textile Industry Ltd.**

P.O. Box 1377 Khartoum  
Cable Theotext Khartoum  
Telex 276 Theotext

**The Modern Match Producing and Distributing Co. Ltd.**

P.O. Box 2316 Khartoum  
Cable Tumsah Khartoum  
Telex 327 Tumsah

**Sudanese Chemical Industries Ltd.**

P.O. Box 40 Khartoum North  
Cable Farmaco Khartoum  
Telex 308 Khalignash

**The Medical & Sanitary Products Ltd.**

P.O. Box 2178 Khartoum  
Cable Shash Khartoum  
Telex 308 Khalignash

**Sudanese Glass Co. Ltd.**

P.O. Box 286 Khartoum North  
Cable Zugag Khartoum  
Telex 438 Zugag

**Sudan Allwear Industry Ltd.**

P.O. Box 2384 Khartoum  
Telex 276 Theotext

**Sudanese Kuwaiti Packaging Co. Ltd.**

P.O. Box 727 Khartoum  
Cable Address SUDANPACK  
Telex 409 Sudanpack

**The National Agriculture Organization Ltd. & The Air Taxi Services**

P.O. Box 1484 Khartoum  
Cable Address AGR NOL  
Khartoum  
Telex 276 Theotext

**Particle Board Industries Ltd.**

P.O. Box 2593 Khartoum North  
Telex 308 Khalignash

**Khartoum Publicity Co. Ltd.**

P.O. Box 905 Khartoum  
Cable Kapservice Khartoum  
Telex 308 Khalignash

Also

**Africa Plantation**

**Digna Petroleum Co. Ltd.**

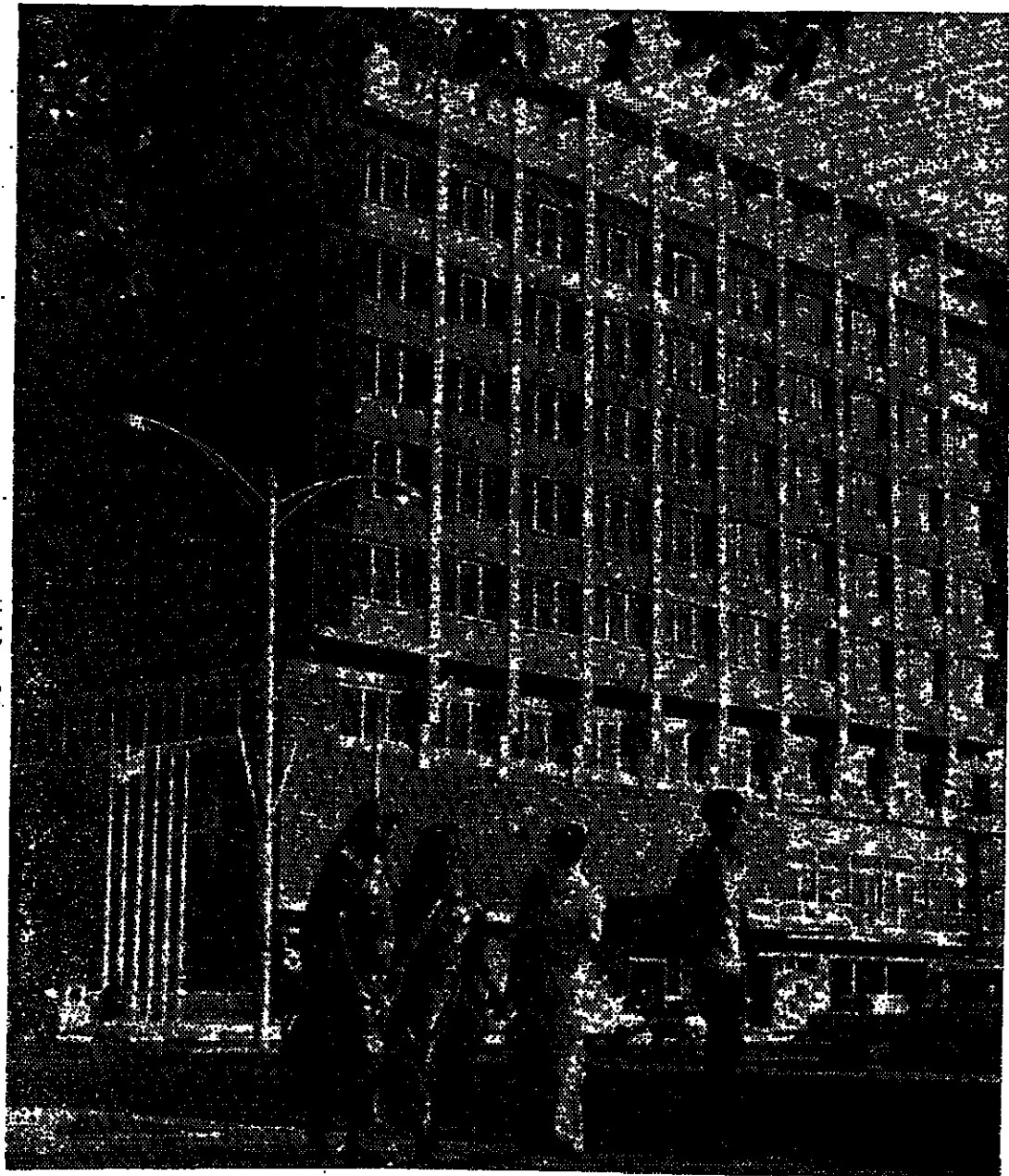
**Gulf Mining Co. Ltd.**

**Gulf International Training Centre**

UK Office:

**Gulf International (UK) Ltd.**

46 MOUNT STREET  
LONDON W1Y 5RO  
Telex 28347, 262357







## ALL HUNG UP

binet's failure to reach a decision on direct to the European Parliament special meeting on the subject yesterday is a white paper with authority by the Prime Minister as a result of the Government's humiliating defeat on the guillotine motion last week. For he himself the Parliamentary Party on Thursday that he could not wait for a decision from the National Executive Committee.

It is now told that we must wait two weeks, and that a white paper will be issued, allowing further on both inside and outside the Labour Party before embarking on legislation. This suggests a hostility to direct election last year by both the party and the cabinet. It finds a strong echo in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Owen is either unwilling to override it—at any rate in the absence of the Secretary, who yesterday in Paris. Both by action and by personal Dr. Owen is the Cabinet most committed to honouring the given to our European partners; but even when he is in voice can hardly be the same weight as that of his predecessor. The headline set by the Select Committee—that a "first enab-

ling bill" should receive the royal assent by the end of this month—has clearly not been taken seriously by the Government at all. But this time-table assumed that the Government would follow the Select Committee's recommendation in adopting, for the first round of European elections, the "first past the post" system at present used for electing the House of Commons. There were good grounds for the assumption. The recommendation was supported by the Labour as well as the Conservative members of the Select Committee; and the Government have shown themselves resolutely hostile to the introduction of a proportional electoral system for the Scottish and Welsh Assemblies, in spite of strong arguments of tactics as well as of principle.

It appears, however, that in the recent Cabinet discussions this assumption has been put in doubt, and that some ministers have canvassed the possibility of using the list system of proportional representation in order to avoid the delays involved in having single-member "Euro-constituencies" (each composed of eight or nine House-of-Commons constituencies) delineated by the boundaries commissions.

It is not only the time factor which makes this revolutionary proposal seem suddenly attractive to some Labour tacticians. They have also become aware of the drastic humiliation which Labour could inflict on itself by fighting its first European election while in office at Westminster and under a winner-takes-all electoral system.

There is indeed little doubt that the "first past the post" system would, because of the much larger constituencies, produce a British delegation to the European Parliament even more absurdly unrelated to the proportions of votes cast than is the present House of Commons, and without the justification that a homogeneous majority is needed to sustain a stable administration. The arguments for PR in the European context are overwhelmingly strong, and it is very encouraging that the Government should at last be taking them seriously even if for reasons of narrow self-interest.

The list system is not, of course, the preferred choice of most British advocates of PR. But it is the commonest system among our European partners. It would therefore not be an inappropriate choice for European elections which eventually are to be standardized throughout the Community, and for a parliament in which each member will in any case have difficulty in maintaining close contact with his several hundred thousand electors. But other forms of PR—for instance the Single Transferable Vote or Lord Blake's "Additional Member System"—need not necessarily be ruled out by the time factor. For by the very fact of being proportional they greatly reduce the importance of constituency demarcation, and thus make the meticulous procedures of the boundaries commissions far less essential.

## GLAMORGAN CORRUPTION CASE

is sometimes a tendency to think that corruption in government is of little consequence beyond the many millions of the Poulson and a few other, small, episodes. The Glamorgan case, in which a chairman of what used to be a county planning committee has been jailed for a half year, is a warning against such complacency. It is a serious case and it is worth doing it. Mr. Watkins' record is that he recommended local authorities to make a procedural blunder, but that the Parliament amended the law. The procedural blunder was not unique; one was permitted excessive in planning matters, even to the point of moratorium decisions alone, and the amendment hardly had greater effect. The former Glamorgan council was not alone in this. There are other authorities today where the decision is concentrated in a few hands. Power should be built into the justice system so that the law should be done by the law so that

councillors would have to declare not only any pecuniary interest but also knowledge of an applicant, discussion with him or any lunches taken with him. One can see the purpose of this. In order to know whether a relationship is corrupt one needs to know more than whether there is a direct financial link. But it is hard to believe that any extension of the law on the declaration of interests could provide a sufficient check. In this particular case Mr. Westwood received bribes on a scale that enabled him to enjoy a standard of living far beyond what he could have earned from his employment. No law could have been expected to make him declare those.

The weakness in the present arrangements is not that the law is inadequate but that it is difficult to enforce. Where evidence of corruption comes to their notice the police will investigate, as they did successfully in this case. But their resources are so overstretched that they depend on the evidence being brought to their attention. The people who are in the best position to suspect that something is amiss are the senior officials in any authority. But it is naive to suppose that many of them will take the risk of making an accusation against a councillor or a fellow official—because that is how an

approach to the police will appear—unless they are very sure of their ground. They have their careers, their families and their mortgages to consider.

It was for that reason that The Times proposed the creation of a local government inspectorate to the Redcliffe-Maud Committee on Conduct in Local Government, and why we extended that proposal to cover other public bodies in our evidence to the Royal Commission on Standards of Conduct in Public Life. Both inquiries rejected the proposal after careful consideration, the royal commission employing among its arguments the plausible contention that no inspectorate of manageable size could know enough about so many different bodies in the public service as to be effective. But that is no reason for rejecting a local government inspectorate that would offer advice on management procedures, without imposing central control, and would be in the best position to keep an eye open for possible corruption. Such an inspectorate might, for example, have anticipated Mr. Justice Watkins' caustic disapproval of the amount of power concentrated in Mr. Westwood's hands, as well as providing a good opportunity for any uneasy official quietly to confide his misgivings.

## BUTTER IN ABUNDANCE

mission from Brussels that butter is being sold outside the EEC at a subsidized price, while provides the sort of heavy ammunition that critics of the unitary were casting round the 1975 referendum campaign. The debating force of arguments against Community policy is diluted by the existence of the green band, a compensatory amount, issued to the other members that govern our food. The butter issue has the appearance of starkness, and even earnest admirer of the farm must admit that it has been allowed to fester out of control. The Commission acknowledged the force of complaint yesterday by rarely blocking the sales, it is by now too late.

the time of the referendum could be found in some supermarkets for 20p a lb. Now it is hard to find less than 50p. Admittedly the rise has been caused by the EEC rules, but public opinion has fastened on Community farm policy as the culprit for a price rise that has far outstripped increases in wages and the cost of living.

Opposition to the policy is much sharper now than it was at the time of the referendum. Organization that campaigned hard for an affirmative vote then are condemning the farm policy root and branch now. The Consumers' Association, for example, now links attacks on the butter sales to demands for drastic reform of the entire system. It says that when surplus butter occurs under the existing policy shoppers in the Community should have the first chance to buy them cheaply. It then calls for a new policy in which the interests of shoppers are served as much as those of producers and in which gigantic surpluses are not encouraged.

Food processors also, who were among the most influential pro-Market campaigners in the referendum campaign, use the case of butter to question the fundamental principles of the Common Agricultural Policy. They say that the policy encourages the production of surplus butter which is then sold at a loss to farmers so that a price of 50p is discouraged while

unwanted extra output is stimulated. That is a complaint to which British farming interests have not given a satisfactory answer, though they readily admit the need for some change in the Common Agricultural Policy.

These large chronic surpluses are a clear sign of the malfunctioning of the Common Agricultural Policy, and it is very naturally an occasion for scandal when the surpluses are disposed of on a temporary basis to the consumer while none of the advantage comes the way of citizens of the Community. The surpluses, so long as they continue to be accumulated, should be sold off inside the community either as cheap welfare food to selected categories of consumer (as was tried with beef in 1974), or by a general reduction in the retail price, the effect of which on dairy farmers would have to be cushioned by modification of the support price. That of course would be a breach of one of the principles of the Common Agricultural Policy. But a breach of a hard principle can be a good thing.

ten million acres within five miles of water. The purpose of these reservoirs was to spread the cultivation and grazing load away from old water points, as well as making new areas accessible. Some of the reservoirs were sited in conjunction with alternative grazing routes for nomadic cattle, which were the result of the advice of a grassland expert and the cooperation of local tribal authorities who well understood the importance of the work.

Forests of mesquite trees were planted around Khartoum as a windbreak and control measure. The trees were thriving, these trees—*Prosopis juliflora*—are especially effective in anti-erosion, as their foliage goes, but have nutritious pods. In short, a great deal of work was done and protected. If it was not carried out after the British field staff left, around 1955, it was

because of the reasons given in your correspondent's penultimate paragraph. The difficulties of action in the face of sociological problems. There is one important aspect to be remembered when dealing with marginal desert areas, and that is that no amount of groundwork will halt a major climatic change; there have been several in the irrevocable history of the Sudan.

To accomplish the possible vast sums of money are not required, but the understanding and cooperation of those involved is. Yours faithfully, JOHN JEFFERSON, formerly Soil Conservation Officer, Sudan Government, Nile Wicket, Child's Ercall, Market Drayton, Shropshire, February 23.

## Management of Freightliners

From the General Secretary, NUR Sir, Sir Dan Petric's defence of the NCF's performance in managing Freightliners (letter, February 15) is based on grossly misleading statistics. In comparing eight million train miles a year with 24 million miles of road collection and delivery to service the Freightliner business, he overlooks the fact that one train carrying an average of about 35 containers doing the job of 35 lorries.

The true figure for comparative purposes is in terms of tonne miles—2,000m tonne miles a year by rail against 200m tonne miles by road. The idea behind the handover of Freightliners to the NCF was to improve road/rail integration. This is specifically provided for in Section 1 of the Transport Act, 1968.

The best commentary on NCF's ability to organize intermodal transport is offered by the fact that over the last three years, the proportion of containers conveyed on behalf of other NCF companies has fallen steadily each year.

The real problem is that, however sincere the management may be in wanting to make a success of Freightliners, NCF's statutory duty to make the maximum economic use of its assets always leads in conflict with its financial remit to maximize the return on the full range of its investment.

The return of Freightliners to British Rail ownership will widen the options of rail-based services available to customers by giving access to general merchandise business for premises which are not rail connected and which require door-to-door development. Freightliners would provide another rail option for moving the following primary customers' requirements: door-to-door conveyance. The more efficient use of the Rail Board's extensive marketing resources will be possible if the customers can be offered this range of services without reference to a separate marketing company for container movements.

It is also worth remembering that British Rail's total investment in Freightliner operations is substantially greater than that of NCF. A switch of ownership to BR would bring no organizational problems if Freightliners returned to complete to become a BR subsidiary. The vision of Freightliners as the key to road/rail integration has failed, and the railway remains a predominantly rail-based activity in a road-orientated NCF. The competitive strength of Freightliners lies in its speedy economic trunk haul by rail. Under BR management Freightliners would be the sensible rail-based activity requiring door-to-door conveyance and the means also of a substantially greater use of rail for traffic of that kind present on the roads.

Yours faithfully, S. WEIGHELL, General Secretary, National Union of Railwaymen, 29 Railway House, Finsbury Road, NW1, February 24.

## Somerset House

Sir, It will be a cheerful thing for London if more Turrers are on view as the result of agreement between the British Museum and the Tate Gallery.

So far your correspondents have not mentioned the inestimable benefit to Londoners of looking after these rooms and staircases so well and so long and to the Department of the Environment for restoring them. Yours truly, JOHN B. BATTMAN, 29 Rector Walk, SW3, February 24.

## W. H. Auden's grave

From Mrs Daisy Swindell

Sir, On Sunday, February 20, we took a bus to Kirchstetten, Austria, and a small where, we went to see Auden's grave, which is in the tiny churchyard of this small Austrian village. To our amazement, the grave was covered with the most beautiful wreaths. Upon inquiry at the church opposite, we were told that there had been a celebration in honour of Auden's seventieth birthday, which would have fallen on the following day, February 21. It seems the whole village turned out—some 300 people, with brass band and choir.

It is good to think that whoever else may forget, Auden will always be remembered in this little hidden Austrian village. His photograph is proudly displayed in the village centre for all to see, and the street where Auden used to live is now named Audenstrasse. Surely a literary person of some consequence in England should communicate with the Bürgermeister of Kirchstetten, and acknowledge the faithfulness of this small Austrian community to a famous Englishman. Yours truly, DAISY G. SWINDELL, 28/13 Millardgasse, Vienna, 1060, Austria.

## What Keats drank

From Mr Lawrence Wright

Sir, Keats clearly adores the wine he wants as "Hippocras", but this, being a fountain on Mount Helicon, would presumably have produced water. Was not Keats a bit fuddled already, and confusing Hippocras with Hippocras, a cordial of wine and spices? Yours faithfully, LAWRENCE WRIGHT, 27 West Street, Alresford, Hampshire.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Devolution: a fresh approach

From Miss E. M. O. Laurie

Sir, Mr Timothy Raison's common-sense approach to devolution (in his letter in your issue of February 25) is welcomed by many irrepres-

sive of party. The recent vote in the Commons should be seen not as a battle lost or won but as a last chance to return to rational discussion about what can best be done in the interests of the people of the United Kingdom as a whole.

It is necessary to be frank. We drifted into the present mess because of a lack of sufficiently realistic public opinion on what the various devolution arguments were really about. The material which flowed from the Royal Commission and from the politicians did little to clarify the issues. The resulting confusion was exploited by a small minority of extreme nationalists and by short-term tacticians in all political parties. The recent vote has meant that there has now not to be some fresh thought, like it or not.

But the thinking and the discussion ought for all our sakes to be about the real issues and options, their consequences, and the practical prices that would need to be paid for them in all sorts of terms. It should not be solely about ways of fragmenting our existing nation state. Above all it should not be about how to buy off the NCF.

Let there be all means be further opportunities for the extremists at both ends to peddle their muddled diagnoses and their false historical nostrums—so long as these are at least honest and open debate. But let there also be opportunity, before it is too late, for articulation of what may well be the hitherto unexpressed views of a majority of people in all parts of the Kingdom. These, I suggest, include varying degrees of the following propositions: The United Kingdom government probably does too much under any party, certainly does not do it very well, may one day follow better policies if only the voters will let it, but meanwhile needs some reform after the 1970, or in 1976 as a natural follow up to the White Paper. At this stage, however, it will be seen as one more delaying device, and will impress no one. After so many years of waiting, and so many broken promises, the Scottish people at least expect results, and a conference is not a result.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, A. J. C. KERR, 52 Castlegate, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, February 23.

### Vacant land in cities

From Mr J. W. Burrows

Sir, In his letter to you (February 16) Professor Denham asks: who owns the derelict wasteland in our inner cities? From my own research on the implications of vacant land in 20 of the largest cities in Britain, it is possible to suggest the following general picture.

On average, between 3 per cent and 5 per cent of city land is vacant, with one half to two-thirds of the total outside the inner areas. Within the inner areas, the remaining vacant land forms 5 per cent to 12 per cent of the area. The inner areas of Glasgow and Liverpool, and some East End London boroughs have over 10 per cent of their land vacant, representing some 300 hectares to 400 hectares in each case.

Where ownership records do exist, the general picture appears to be that of a fairly even split between local authority owned land (about 55 per cent of the total) and privately owned land, although of

less habit of thought and behaviour which indeed enriches the United Kingdom population as a whole. For most purposes, however, and certainly for nearly all purposes of government, such groups continue to have a much greater continuity of interest with the rest of the United Kingdom than they do internally. Such distinctive identity as they do possess certainly deserves some recognition and respect—where this can be given without unfairness to others. But what it does not justify is minority dictation of how the United Kingdom as a whole in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries should be governed.

Still less does it justify our continuing to approach important constitutional issues, at the expense of adequate attention to even more important economic and social issues in such a state of preoccupation with the fate of a dozen or two Commons votes in one or two Parliaments as to fan the very extremes of nationalism that in general are richly deplored.

Yours faithfully, MARY LAURIE, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, NW1, February 25.

From Mr A. J. C. Kerr Sir, Following on the loss of the guillotine motion, the only safe course open to the Government is to hold the proposed Scottish and Welsh referenda immediately.

If both countries vote against devolution, the Bill should then be dropped. If Wales votes against, and Scotland in favour, the Welsh clauses should be discarded and the Tories should accept a guillotine on the Scottish clauses. If both countries vote in favour, the next guillotine motion should also be accepted.

A constitutional conference, at this late hour, will very generally be regarded as a means to waste time until the Tories return to power, in the hope that the Nationalist threat will somehow subside.

It would have been reasonable to hold it after the Tory victory in 1970, or in 1976 as a natural follow up to the White Paper. At this stage, however, it will be seen as one more delaying device, and will impress no one. After so many years of waiting, and so many broken promises, the Scottish people at least expect results, and a conference is not a result. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, A. J. C. KERR, 52 Castlegate, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, February 23.

## Censorship of erotic art

From Mr Richard Hamilton and others

Sir, In the light of your admirable editorial about Charter 77 and the defence of human rights, we want to draw attention to some recent events which are insults to the intelligence of our people.

The same newspapers which come easily to the defence of rights for Czech and Russian dissidents report blandly how freedoms are eroded in this country: in the past few weeks a young woman was fined £2,500 for showing a film in a private club in London which has been playing in public cinemas in New York and in the Champs Elysées in Paris for many years; the extraordinary last film of the late, great Pasolini has been totally suppressed in England; last week, collaborative art work by Richard Hamilton and Dieter Roth has been emasculated at the ICA, for fear of cheap press attacks on how a few quid of public money is spent: on the vast "day your editorial appeared, Mr Rees, acting on our behalf, stopped the entry of a film maker who planned to make a film about the sex life of Christ. He was worried that there would be demonstrations disturbing the peace. (From whom?)

Apparently it has not always been so. The British Museum and even the collections of her Majesty the Queen include thousands of poor and bad examples of erotic art and literature as far back as art goes. These collections are fully supported by the state. Erratic art will always be made because it is about words of his "day your editorial appeared, Mr Rees, acting on our behalf, stopped the entry of a film maker who planned to make a film about the sex life of Christ. He was worried that there would be demonstrations disturbing the peace. (From whom?)

We want to urge intelligent people in the press, in our great political parties and in our Councils of Arts, to help to create a grand sense of freedom we talk a lot about. Debate should now be joined in the actual defence of some of these freedoms, even if, in Shakespeare's words, you have to "talk to the bastards". Yours faithfully, RICHARD HAMILTON, DAVID HOCKNEY, R. B. KITAJ, 2 Pembroke Studios, Pembroke Gardens, W8.

## Distribution of honours

From Professor Joel Hurstfield

Sir, I cannot endorse Mr Lewis's proposal (February 22) to end the present patronage system as perfected under the Wilson-Falkender benefactions in favour of "a council of impartial men and women to distribute honours". To create a consortium of retired judges, academic pundits, eminent civil servants, wealthy industrialists, extinct trade union volcanoes, well connected men of letters, ex-Prime Ministers and a whole tribe of established figures would simply lead to the reward of other establishment figures and of dependants of the new patrons.

Surely it is better to keep the present system. We know how peerages are now given, and we value the peerages as such. To create a man the more or the less for his peerage. I have other ways of judging his worth. And at least the present system is a source of innocent merriment. So come back, Marcia, all is forgiven!

Yours faithfully, JOEL HURSTFIELD, 7 Glenis Road, Hampstead, NW3.

## Tree planting

From Miss Joy Griffith-Jones

Sir, I have followed with interest the correspondence in your paper following Lady Kewick's excellent suggestion that trees should be planted to commemorate the Queen's Silver Jubilee but no has yet come up with the idea that tree-planting trees should be considered.

When we are being exhorted on all sides to grow more food from our own resources it surely behoves us to give serious thought to the planting of species such as the Honey Locust, a tree which can be grown in hilly districts, producing a high yield of beans—up to 1,000 pounds of beans per tree per year—and related by the same tree which can be grown in areas unsuitable for other crops, and which can be grown in areas unsuitable for other crops, and which can be grown in areas unsuitable for other crops.

Yours faithfully, JOY GRIFFITH-JONES, Editor, The Soil Association, Walnut Tree Manor, Haughley, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

## New York and Concord

From Mr R. H. Firth

Sir, The letter from Dr. K. A. Long (February 23) prompts me to say why New York should be bullied into accepting Concord. If it is not wanted on grounds of noise and environmental considerations, this attitude should be respected. There are many people in this country who have strong sympathy with the people of New York.

Yours sincerely, R. H. FIRTH, 40 Kingsfield Road, Beccles, Suffolk.

## Rockall

From Mr N. P. Reilly

Sir, Many of your correspondents base the British claim to Rockall on several landings made by the Royal Navy in the 19th Century. But surely as the Act of Union became law in 1801 this Navy was the Navy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Would partition be a solution? Yours faithfully, NOEL PATRICK REILLY, 162 Cowley Road, Oxford.











PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Pensions

What to keep pace with - prices or earnings?

The most satisfactory criterion for uprating pensions being paid to retired people, if a but-  
tomless purse were financing them, would normally be the movement in earnings of those still working. This would ensure that the standard of living of pensioners moved in line with that of the working population.

In normal circumstances earnings increase more rapidly than prices, although the present time is abnormal in this respect. Increases based on prices are therefore less favourable because, although such a basis protects the standard of living of pensioners, it does not give them a share in any increasing prosperity of the whole community. Nor, of course, does it require them to share in the occasional reduction in prosperity.

In any scheme, however, the cost has to be met by someone and increases will be provided at any given level only when a case has been made for their necessity on general social grounds.

The state pension scheme provides a flat rate pension at a very modest level, generally recognized as inadequate, and it is appropriate that at this level there should not merely be protection against changing money values, but also a share in improvements in the general standard of living. It is one way of working towards adequate provision at subsistence level for all old people. This pension is therefore to be reviewed in line with movements in prices, or in earnings, whichever is the more favourable.

Next year sees the introduction of the earnings-related element of the state pension. This is also limited in scope, but extends beyond the mere subsistence level (or less) offered by the present flat rate pension. It will thus be reviewed, after it becomes payable, in line with movements in prices, in order to maintain its real value.

Occupational pension schemes generally provide more substantial benefits, with the aim normally of enabling their pensioners to continue to live at a standard comparable with what they enjoyed while working. Revision in line with earnings would be inappropriate—which is reflected in the Inland Revenue view of not allowing increases in excess of price rises once the pension reaches the official maximum, although up to this level there is no restriction on the way increases are provided.

It is normally only in the public sector—central or local government, nationalized industry and similar public bodies—that pensioners are linked formally to movements in a price index. Even here, it is only fairly recently that

there has been a formal link: previously there were "Pensions Increase Acts", as they were known, which uprated pensions at intervals. There was no guarantee that the rate of increase would match the rise in the cost of living—although the normal practice was to do so—nor that it would apply to everyone.

When the formal linkage with the Government's retail price index was introduced, no one seriously considered the possibility that prices might rise more rapidly than earnings. It is the emergence of this unexpected relationship which has caused such widespread dispute about the system.

The pension schemes of companies in industry and commerce could not reasonably undertake the potential financial burden implied in a promise of related pension increases. Part of the problem arises from the methods used of paying out pensions: they are paid in lump sums which cannot be quantified in advance must be paid for out of investment earnings on money invested while the pensioner was still working, unless the employer is able and willing to pay extra money into the pension scheme.

There is no assurance that inflation will necessarily be accompanied by increases in investment returns, even if the fund buys the sort of investments which stand the best chance of maintaining the real value of income—property or equity shares, for example. In the long term, investment returns in the past have generally moved broadly in line with changing money values, but this has not been true over short periods and could very well change in the future. This is a pension scheme in the private sector—ordinary commercial or industrial employers—which wishes to provide for increases either in the rate in absolute terms or else retain the discretion to vary the rate of increases in the light of investment conditions and general economic situation, as much as of changes in money values.

Schemes promising a fixed rate of increase normally allow between 2½ and 5 per cent per annum. As the rate of inflation has risen over the years, the rate of fixed increase commonly allowed has also risen. At one time the Inland Revenue would not allow more than 2½ per cent per annum. Obviously it is a matter of luck how far fixed rate increases go towards maintaining the value of your pension. Equally, in another sense, it will be a matter of luck how far you are protected in a scheme which provides for increases at the discretion of the trustees. I shall return to this question next time.

Eric Brunet

Insurance

Household cover for unseemly perils

Many estimates have been made of the cost to the insurance industry of householders' claims for subsidence: they range up to £60m or so just for 1976.

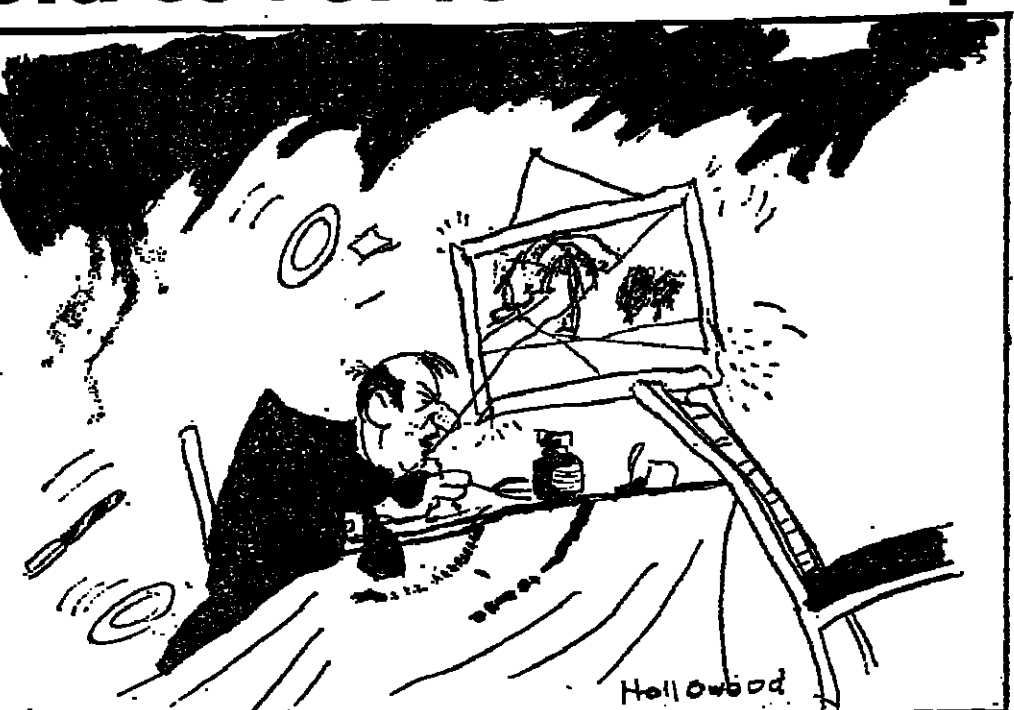
Certainly, subsidence damage has been extensive, particularly in the South-east, owing to the drying out of the clay subsoil in the 1976 drought.

It is only since 1971 that subsidence cover has been included as a matter of course in policies covering the buildings of private houses. Before then anybody who was particularly worried about subsidence might have been able to get insurance cover—at a price.

Understandably, insurers have been kicking themselves for being persuaded largely by the building societies to give subsidence cover. And those who criticize the building societies' activities in insurance would do well to remember that, but for their negotiations, subsidence cover might still not have been provided.

Think of the howls of criticism insurers would have been subjected to from those with subsidence damage, bearing in mind that the average remedial work can cost thousands of pounds.

The point here is that when the cover was introduced neither insurers nor householders foresaw the large number of heavy claims which would become payable within a few years. Who knows what unexpected loss or damage many householders may similarly be faced with in the future?



"One claim in this category was when a ceiling in a house collapsed under the weight of children playing at being elephants in the room above."

Traditionally, insurers have covered the buildings of private houses against named perils—with subsidence being one of the most recent additions. In practice, this type of named-peril policy has covered most types of fortuitous accident involving houses.

Sometimes, though, there have been disputes, for example, over what has been storm damage. Insurers will not

pay for the cost of repairing a straightaway leaking roof, although they would pay for the cost of replacing part of a roof ripped off in a gale.

Frost damage is not covered, apart from the bursting or overflowing of pipes, cisterns and so on. And, with one or two specialized exceptions, insurers do not cover damage caused by woodworm or dry rot, believing that these are

gradual processes and should come under the heading of maintenance. It could pay to have wider cover on "all risks" terms, though it is likely to cost a little more and there will be some exclusions—such as woodworm and dry rot, and so on. It can be argued (and certainly some insurers take this line) that there is little point in having "all risks" in-

Taxation: Readers ask

Working at home • Wife's income • Mortgage and separation

A reader tells me that after a disability recently he changed his conditions of employment. He now works at the office three days each week and for two days at home, incurring extra heating, telephone and other costs.

He wrote to the inspector of taxes asking if he might qualify for some expense allowance. The reply was "The use of a room as an office is, in certain circumstances, an admissible deduction. However, one room only must be used, set aside purely for the purposes of work which cannot be done at your normal place of employment. Unfortunately, under the conditions described in your letter, no allowance would be due."

The reader tells me that the inspector gives no clue to the authority for his view and he wonders if it is correct. Section 189 of the Taxes Act 1970 enables an employee to claim a tax deduction for expenses provided that as well as being wholly and exclusively incurred, they are also "necessary" in the performance of his duties. The rub is that the Inland Revenue's



idea of what is "necessary" in performing those duties is very different from the taxpayer's and, as one would expect, the Inland Revenue's interpretation is much narrower and supported, incidentally, by many cases that have gone to the courts.

As an example of what is allowable tax offices usually accept that a salesman has to use his home to deal with the paperwork involved in his job, on the basis presumably that extensive travelling precludes him

from being able to process the orders at his place of work.

I have every sympathy with this reader's particular case but, alas, the tax office has not. The inspector is taking the view that as far as the job itself is concerned it can be done equally well at the office—the physical condition of the employee is irrelevant.

The distinction between this case and that of the salesman may seem to be a fine one but there are many hardships such as this in our tax laws that we have to live with. Incidentally, the Act says nothing about setting aside one room—this could be challenged in the appropriate circumstances.

As a matter of interest, if the individual is freelance, as distinct from employed, then the home becomes the office and it is much easier to obtain tax relief for a proportion of the home expenses. Indeed, it is much easier to get a deduction for all types of expenses, providing they are wholly and exclusively incurred in carrying out one's job. The word "necessary" is dropped for the self-employed.

On a different topic, a reader writes: "In order to buy our present house in 1974 my father-in-law very kindly lent us £1,000. However, instead of asking us to save up this sum and repay it back to him, he preferred to have the money put towards the possible future education of our children. In order to do this I took out a life insurance policy with profits at a monthly premium of £32.

"The surrender value of the policy has now well exceeded the £1,000 and to this extent our debt to my father-in-law is now repaid. In order to continue the policy and for me to continue receiving tax relief on the premiums, my father-in-law has suggested that he will now pay us £32 per month, corresponding to the insurance premium. Do we declare this income?"

The answer is no. It is a gift from father-in-law and is neither earned nor investment income in the hands of the recipient. The only tax that could possibly be involved is capital transfer tax and even then it would affect the donor rather than the recipient.

However, as father-in-law can give away up to £2,000 per annum (plus £100 per annum to any number of different individuals) without attracting CTT, there is no problem.

I was just a little concerned about the next question that this reader raised. He continues: "My wife is just about to start earning and will be taxed separately. Are there any advantages in my wife declaring the £32 per month income as her tax return rather than mine?"

As I have already mentioned the £32 per month is not taxable, but the way in which the point was raised makes me wonder if the reader is quite clear in his mind what he means by—and the consequences of—being taxed separately.

There are two types of claims. One is a separate assessment which is not a tax saving matter at all but enables husband and wife to prepare separate tax returns and have the total tax liabilities apportioned between them.

The other is the separate taxation of wife's earnings, which is a tax saving matter only if the combined income is sufficiently high. If it is not, it can be positively disadvantageous. With this claim the wife's income is treated as if it were included on her husband's tax return.

If this reader would like further information I suggest he obtain the Inland Revenue leaflet No 13, *Taxation of Wife's Earnings*, which is available free of charge at local tax offices.

Regarding my article on the break-up of a marriage a reader asks about the tax position when a husband moves out of the

house, since most of the normal claims are covered in any event by the traditional policy.

With insurance, however, one is concerned with the future, rather than the present. There is always the possibility of being faced with some type of loss or damage which is not covered by the traditional policy. So long as it does not appear among the exclusions in an "all risks" policy, all will be well.

One claim in this category was when a ceiling in a house collapsed under the weight of children playing at being elephants in the room above. An accident could occur when painting the outside of the house, with the result that there is black paint in all the wrong places. Or the washing machine could go berserk and cause flood, and so on.

With insurance it seldom pays to try to envisage the type of claim which one is likely to make. Generally, it is best to have the widest cover available within reason, even if it does mean having a fairly substantial excess in the policy in order to keep the premium within bounds.

I believe that most householders want to be covered for what, to them, is something of a catastrophe without becoming involved in "small print" arguments about how the damage occurred. Apart from the exclusions, this is what an "all risks" policy sets out to do.

John Drummond

Credit

End in sigh of of doorstep peddling

Finance brokers and financial companies are not yet tired of being affected by the Consumer Credit Act. This means certain undesirable practices remain to be stamped out of these is indiscriminate in house canvassing aimed at persuading people to apply for loans.

At the moment this is illegal provided the loan is granted by a company which has obtained exemption from the Moneylenders Act. A doorstep approach may be made by an agent of a prospective lending company, but it may be done by a final broker.

Excesses in the past have included the charging by finance broker of a "deposit" or "survey fee" or "a quantity" found difficult to recover. Some months later, when the loan has been repaid, the broker has failed to materialize. This latter difficulty has been red barked in the case of a doorstep canvasser who walked into the broker's office, broke up after reading a "brokers' newspaper" advertisement.

Two provisions of the Consumer Credit Act which go little way towards curbing excesses are already in force. First, it is an offence for a canvasser to enter a premises for the purpose of persuading a person to use the services of a credit broker. Second, a credit broker who fails to obtain the loan the customer within six months is not entitled to retain more than £1 of any fee or commission.

Unfortunately these provisions are as yet not very effective, because they apply only where the prospective loan wanted by the client is a loan for the purchase of a car or the purchase of a second mortgage. The provisions do not apply to the use of a credit broker to obtain a loan for the purchase of a house.

So the old abuses still continue. Not only second mortgages but also unsecured loans are being peddled door to door. Agents engaged to do this are sometimes told to concentrate their attention on council house estates.

When the Act is fully in force, the situation should be transformed. The provisions already mentioned will be extended to cover other forms of credit, as well as house purchase loans. Furthermore, there will be a general prohibition of the doorstep peddling of credit.

The only situation where it will be permitted is where it is used to which the proposed credit can be put to rest. It will not, for example, be illegal for a double-glazing salesman to go from door to door, offering to supply double-glazing on credit terms. Nor will it be illegal for a check trader (sometimes known as the tallyman) to go from door to door, because the tallying check can be used only by those shops willing to accept it. Similarly the catalogue order houses (often called "mail order" houses) as part of the selling company will continue unaffected.

In these cases where the doorstep canvassing of credit is not to be prohibited, the company concerned will, nevertheless, need to have a consumer credit licence specifically authorizing the canvassing of credit on a door-to-door basis. A company indulging in any major type of canvassing will therefore run the risk of having its licence withdrawn or amended. The licensing requirements are expected to be brought in at this year.

And the sooner the better, because until that happens, the indiscriminate doorstep peddling of loans and associated abuses will continue.

Paul Dobson

I say, I say, I say, Mr Thrift, have you heard...?

Money is, of course, a taboo subject for most people, which accounts for the growing popularity of Moneygamesmanship as an exciting and rewarding hobby. The other taboo subjects are sex and death, also offer plenty of opportunities for the gamesman and monographs on erotic gamesmanship (under plain cover) and end-gamesmanship are due for publication shortly.

In the present climate, however, it is money that is the most potentially embarrassing topic of all. People either hate talking about their own financial position or hate being trapped into feeling that they are prying into someone else's. With these two points in mind the Moneygamesman plans his Machiavellian strategy.

Take savings, for example. The world is divided sharply into savers and non-savers, both camps being armed with weaponry specifically designed to discredit the other.

Imagine a conversation between two archetypal participants, J. Spender and B. Thrift, positioned at either end of the savings spectrum but otherwise enjoying similar circumstances. Thrift serves:

"You're a City man. Tell me, what do you think of these new building-society-deposit-property-cash-linked savings policies?"

"Good heavens, don't ask me, old boy. Never save a penny, that's my motto."

"Amazing. I'd have thought you of all people..."

"Not I. What exactly is your motive for saving, anyway?"

Note the word "motive" here, implying the existence of

some reasoning process in the act of saving, which is actually absent in 99 cases out of 100. This is aimed to fluster Thrift, with the added implication that he must be pathetically short of capital, and/or of influence with which to survive an emergency.

"Motive? I don't know about motive. It's more a question of what to do with what I've got left over at the end of the month."

(A nice cross-court return, with the clear inference that Thrift's income is in fact larger than Spender's. He thus effectively camouflages the real reason for his saving, which is pure avarice—to the degree that he makes his own marriage out of old bits of orange peel, sells it to his wife, and keeps the cash proceeds in a discarded sock.)

"Naturally, in my tax position I'd be bonkers to save."

"How odd. In my tax position I'd be bonkers not to. At least that's what they tell me."

"Really? Who on earth are your accountants? Or have you got into the clutches of some merchant bank or other?"

(Spender has been playing far too overconfidently throughout and, thinking he is poised for the kill, now gets his just deserts.)

"No, no, this is my local Inspector of Taxes. Absurdly helpful, tells me how to get round everything. We share this interest in claret—he's quite a connoisseur as a matter of fact."

Game and set. Thrift has



"It's more a question of what to do with what I've got left over at the end of the month."

switched the battleground to a higher plane of his own choosing and as his final passing shot he has left Thrift with the impression, totally erroneous, that he has the whole of the Inland Revenue working flat out for him personally, in exchange for favours received. The combination of savoir vivre and savoir faire is invincible.

So where did Spender go wrong? His blunt question on such a delicate subject was most unprofessional. The correct tactic would have been to introduce a subtler alternative what is known as the Crypto-Naive Backhander, and discourse at length on the little known merits of National Savings, thus:

"There's this new kind of inflation-proof bond coming out. I gather—an extension of the pensioners' index-linked one. Apparently, they're giving everybody who's already got National Savings a first crack at preferential terms—at least, that's what the Governor told

me at lunch the other day."

Most listeners will assume you are referring to the Governor of the Bank of England. Only the true aficionado will recognize it as the name by which the barman at "Nag's Head", Lavender Hill, is known to regulars.

A related ploy is the All-On-A-Single-Throw Smash. This stamps you as a man who is prepared to put every available egg into one basket as long as the odds have been calculated with supreme accuracy. "Every penny I've got is in cash/my house/the seventeenth century Dutch School at the moment."

How splendidly you tower above the little man who is weakly divided up an infinity of different pigeon-holes. How is he to know that "every penny you've got" consists of an overdraft of £957 and that the mortgage on your house covers the sparrow's nest under the eaves.

Finally, a last word of advice to the non-saver. Perhaps the best approach of all is the Consider - The - Lilies - Moralistic Droptail. "I'm afraid I'm hopelessly unrealistic, but I always think that money ought to be enjoyed. Enjoyed in all its aspects. Wouldn't it be wonderful if this was still all we had" (so saying, bring out of your pocket two cowrie shells—Sp each from a little shop just off the Charing Cross Road). "Aren't they incredibly beautiful," you murmur.

Francis Kinsman

The Grange Trust Limited

Mr G. Alan McIntosh, C.A. reports on the Company's 50th year. The following are points from his Statement:

\* Revenue available for ordinary stockholders increased 16% to £203,000.

\* Total dividend increased 14% to 1.81p per share.

\* Net asset value at the year end was 68.7p, a decline of 10% over the year, compared with a fall of 15% in the FT Actuaries All-Share Index over the same period. Net asset value at 31st December 1976 is estimated at 80.0p.

\* The Board believe that demand for shares in investment trust companies will revive as and when this country again concentrates its efforts on encouraging a healthy and vigorous private sector. For the future we intend to pursue our declared policy of trying to combine a growth of earnings with a reasonable measure of capital performance.

Year ended 30th November	1976	1975
Revenue before taxation	£351,307	£309,480
Earnings per ordinary stock unit	2.12p	1.81p
Ordinary dividend	1.81p	1.58p
Net asset value per ordinary stock unit	68.7p	75.6p

Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS: Growth and specialist funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unitholder index: 1712.2; rise from January 1, 1976: +7.6%.

Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: -6.4%; over 3 years: +12.3%.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, 30 Finsbury Square, London, EC2.

Midland W Spec Sits	11.5	20.3	Midland Dry Cap Gr	-4.1	37.5	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7
Oceanic Index	8.0	32.3	Nat Com Capital F	-4.1	7.0	Unicorn Prof M	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Prof M	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Prof M	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Prof M	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Prof M	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Prof M	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Prof M	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Prof M	-9.1	72.3
M & G Recovery	7.5	46.5	Unicorn Recovery	-4.2	15.3	Unicorn Inter	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Inter	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Inter	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Inter	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Inter	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Inter	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Inter	-9.1	72.3	Unicorn Inter	-9.1	72.3
M & G Special	5.8	4.2	CT Capital	-4.2	4.9	Leo Capital	-9.4	8.9	Leo Capital	-9.4	8.9	Leo Capital	-9.4	8.9	Leo Capital	-9.4	8.9	Leo Capital	-9.4	8.9	Leo Capital	-9.4	8.9	Leo Capital	-9.4	8.9	Leo Capital	-9.4	8.9
S & P Capital	4.0	7.1	Midland Dry Cap	-4.7	22.6	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1
Serag Capital	3.2	27.9	S & P Ebor Cap Ac	-5.0	12.6	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1	S & P Potendums	-10.0	4.1
Verity Growth M	2.8	43.1	Key Capital	-5.3	-	Key Capital	-5.3	-	Key Capital	-5.3	-	Key Capital	-5.3	-	Key Capital	-5.3	-	Key Capital	-5.3	-	Key Capital	-5.3	-	Key Capital	-5.3	-	Key Capital	-5.3	-
New Court Equity	1.9	-0.6	New Court Sm Co's	-5.4	-11.5	New Court Sm Co's	-5.4	-11.5	New Court Sm Co's	-5.4	-11.5	New Court Sm Co's	-5.4	-11.5	New Court Sm Co's	-5.4	-11.5	New Court Sm Co's	-5.4	-11.5	New Court Sm Co's	-5.4	-11.5	New Court Sm Co's	-5.4	-11.5	New Court Sm Co's	-5.4	-11.5
Henderson Capital	1.4	12.5	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.0	33.1	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.0	33.1	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.0	33.1	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.0	33.1	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.0	33.1	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.0	33.1	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.0	33.1	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.0	33.1	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.0	33.1
Manulife Growth	1.0	-	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7
Henderson Recovery	0.3	33.3	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7	Unicorn Growth	-6.1	1.7
Henderson Accumulator	0.2	15.8	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.1	1.7	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.1	1.7	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.1	1.7	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.1	1.7	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.1	1.7	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.1	1.7	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.1	1.7	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.1	1.7	Bridge Talk Cap	-6.1	1.7
Schroder Capital F	0.0	4.4	Gartmore Insur	-6.1	1.7	Gartmore Insur	-6.1	1.7	Gartmore Insur	-6.1	1.7	Gartmore Insur	-6.1	1.7	Gartmore Insur	-6.1	1.7	Gartmore Insur	-6.1	1.7	Gartmore Insur	-6.1	1.7	Gartmore Insur	-6.1	1.7	Gartmore Insur	-6.1	1.7











Account Days : Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, March 11. § Contango Day, March 14. Settlement Day, March 22  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]







## Postal Shopping

## TBAGS WHY PAY TOP PRICES?

Established manufacturer with surplus capacity offers the following at a considerably reduced price. Don't miss this offer for a new ELECTROLUX 4000.

1200/1700	1200/1700	1200/1700	1200/1700
1200/1700	1200/1700	1200/1700	1200/1700
1200/1700	1200/1700	1200/1700	1200/1700
1200/1700	1200/1700	1200/1700	1200/1700

... (more text) ...

## AS ADVERTISED ON TV!

## The EASY WAY TRIM AND SHAPELY FIGURE

ONLY £1.50 with fully illustrated book of exercises FREE!

WITH POGGI! Shape up hips, thighs, arms and waist FAST with the AMERICAN Body Sculptor. IS FAST! IT'S EFFECTIVE! IT'S PORTABLE! IN THE EASY WAY AND MORE SHAPELY YOU IN ONLY MINUTES A DAY! Lose tone and posture. LOOK BETTER. FEEL BETTER! Feel MORE VITAL... or money back! Send ONLY £1.50 25p p.p. for order TWO for only £3.00 inc p.p.

WILLE LTD., Dept. XN54 13 Railway Street, Chelmsford CM1 1DS.

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

## QUEEN ELIZABETH II THE SILVER JUBILEE BOOK 1952-1977

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

## Home extra

## Breakfast in bed GUZZINI style 7-50

ONLY £7.50 INC. VAT p.p.

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...

... (more text) ...











# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, call:

Private Advertisers only  
01-837 3311

Manchester office  
061-834 1234

Appointments  
01-278 9161

Property Estate Agents  
01-278 9231

Personal Trade  
01-278 9351

Animals and Birds  
01-278 9351

Business to Business  
01-278 9351

Domestic Situation  
01-278 9351

Educational  
01-278 9351

Finance  
01-278 9351

Food and Drink  
01-278 9351

Health and Beauty  
01-278 9351

Holidays and Travel  
01-278 9351

Legal Notices  
01-278 9351

Lost and Found  
01-278 9351

Medical  
01-278 9351

Motor Vehicles  
01-278 9351

Real Estate  
01-278 9351

Religious  
01-278 9351

Services  
01-278 9351

Social  
01-278 9351

Sport and Recreation  
01-278 9351

Transport  
01-278 9351

Unclassified  
01-278 9351

Wanted  
01-278 9351

Wholesale  
01-278 9351

Work and Industry  
01-278 9351

Writing and Media  
01-278 9351

Other  
01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

For our full attention,  
which is but for a moment,  
call 01-278 9351

## DEATHS

**ABERDEEN**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**ANGLICAN**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**BARTON**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**BOWTHORN**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**CLAYTON**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**DOUGLAS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**LEWIS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**MURPHY**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**WILLIAMS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**WILLIAMS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**WILLIAMS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**WILLIAMS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**WILLIAMS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**WILLIAMS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**WILLIAMS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

**WILLIAMS**—On Feb. 24th, 1977, at home, in his 82nd year, John William, son of John and Mary (nee) Wilson, of 10, St. Andrew's Road, Aberdeen. He was a retired engineer. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. J. Wilson. He was buried in the cemetery on Feb. 26th.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**FIFTH MUSICAL WEEKEND**  
At lovely West Coast country house, near Newbury, Berkshire, March 26-27, 1977. Music by the BBC Symphony Orchestra. Tickets: £10.00. Bookings: 01-278 9351.

**LANGHAM LIFE** British Women's Open Championship, 14th Feb. 1977. Langham Hotel, London. Tickets: £10.00. Bookings: 01-278 9351.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
On Monday, 28th February, The Times will be publishing "The Best of Audi". So if you have an Audi to sell, ring See Nicholls now on 01-278 9351.

**"THE BEST OF AUDI"**  
On Monday, 28th February, The Times will be publishing "The Best of Audi". So if you have an Audi to sell, ring See Nicholls now on 01-278 9351.

**HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEWILDERMENT**  
On the face of a lost cat or dog, a missing pet, a missing child, a missing person, a missing item, a missing document, a missing letter, a missing package, a missing car, a missing house, a missing job, a missing love, a missing life, a missing world, a missing everything. Call 01-278 9351.

**CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN**  
In the largest scale "cancer" campaign in the world, the Cancer Research Campaign is asking for your help. Donate today. Call 01-278 9351.

**MEND A HEART**  
Thousands of children have been helped by research into heart disease. Help us continue to finance this work. Donate today. Call 01-278 9351.

**CANCER RESEARCH FIGHT BACK AGAINST CANCER**  
By sending a donation or in kind, you can help the Cancer Research Campaign. Donate today. Call 01-278 9351.

**QUALITY HOMES** East London. Quality homes, quality service. Call 01-278 9351.

**QUALITY HOMES** East London. Quality homes, quality service. Call 01-278 9351.

**QUALITY HOMES** East London. Quality homes, quality service. Call 01-278 9351.

**QUALITY HOMES** East London. Quality homes, quality service. Call 01-278 9351.

**QUALITY HOMES** East London. Quality homes, quality service. Call 01-278 9351.

**QUALITY HOMES** East London. Quality homes, quality service. Call 01-278 9351.

**QUALITY HOMES** East London. Quality homes, quality service. Call 01-278 9351.

**QUALITY HOMES** East London. Quality homes, quality service. Call 01-278 9351.

## PERSONAL COLUMNS

**UK HOLIDAYS**  
Excellent self-contained holiday accommodation for 2-10 people from March to October at many centres in England, Scotland and Wales. This accommodation is strongly recommended for family holidays. For free colour brochure contact: UNIVERSITY HOLIDAYS Dept. T, 100, The Quadrant, Southampton, SO9 6ED. Telephone (0703) 76800. 24-HOUR BROCHURE SERVICE.

**TAKE A (THEATRE) BREAK IN CIVILIZED SALISBURY**  
Visit the brand new Salisbury Playhouse. See "The Merchant of Venice" by Shakespeare. Tickets: £10.00. Bookings: 01-278 9351.

**TAKE A (THEATRE) BREAK IN CIVILIZED SALISBURY**  
Visit the brand new Salisbury Playhouse. See "The Merchant of Venice" by Shakespeare. Tickets: £10.00. Bookings: 01-278 9351.

**SPORT AND RECREATION**  
GERMAN CLUBS would like to go to the heart of the matter. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

**WINTER BREAKS**  
Inghams Summer Days in Sardinia. Perfect peace at a guaranteed price. Call 01-278 9351.

## HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

## HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

**TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELF!**  
Your operators, etc., take good care of you. Call 01-278 9351.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,542

